Inscriptions of Orissa

(C. 1045—1190 A. D.)

Vol. III, Part - I



S. N. Rajaguru

INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA

(C. 1045—1190 A. D.)

Vol III, Part-i

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FOREWORD.

The Orissa Sahitya Akademi has undertaken publication of books in Sanskrit and English pertaining to Orissan history and culture. It has now been able to bring out the Third Volume (in two parts) of the INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA, the first and the second volumes of which were published by the Research Section of the Orissa State Museum. It needs no reiteration that inscriptions constitute a very reliable source of information in as much as they form part of contemporary records.

Sri Satyanārāyana Rajaguru, Curator, Orissa State Museum, whose contributions in the field of historical studies are well-known, has rendered valuable service to the cause of Orissan history in particular and to the history of India in general. He has not only arranged the inscriptions in chronological order but has also taken pains to verify them in the original when he noticed differences in the reports of the Government of Madras, and the texts published by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India.

The votive inscriptions, contained in this volume, were published in Telugu script. Consequently, they remain inaccessible to scholars ignorant of Telugu. It has been, therefore, wise to print the said inscriptions in the Devanagari character.

As this volume covers a period from 1045 to 1190 A. D. it will be expedient to publish the remaining inscriptions of the Imperial Gangas, which will cover the period till 1435 A. D.

It is hoped that this volume will receive appreciation from scholars in the field.

Harekrushna Mahtab.

PREFACE.

In the Second Volume of *Inscriptions of Orissa,* I dealt with the epigraphs of the Early Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅga. The Present Volume is a continuation of the same. Although the link between the Gangas, known as the *Early* and the *Latter,* has not yet been established, there is little doubt about the homogeneity of the family to which they belong.

After the down-fall of the Matharas in Kaliṅga, the Caṅgas held the reines of administration in or about 626-7 A. D. They ruled for a long period of about five hundred years, when, at last, they extended their sway as far as the Gaṅga by sujugating Utkala in or about 1112 A. D. Afterwards, they shifted their capital from Kaliṅga-nagara (modern Mukhalingam) to Vārāṇaśi-kaṭaka (modern Cuttack) on the bank of the Mahānadī.

In spite of the fact that the Gaṅga-kingdom had touched the banks of the Gaṅgā in the north, there is no trace of any inscriptional record, relating to either Choḍagaṅga or his sons, towards the north of the district of Puri. This mistery remains obscure as yet.

A large number of Gaṅga-inscriptions are found in the temples of Drākśharām, Sri Kūrmam, Mukhaliṅga, Nīlakaṇṭheśvara, Liṅgaraja and Markaṇḍeśvara. Except the last two which are in Orissa, the rest remain in the present Andhra and in the old Madras Province. The Government of Madras, in their G. O. No. 5_0, dated 13-3-1884, directed all the District Officers under them to supply informations to Mr. Fleet (who was then the Govt. Epigraphist for India) regarding existence of inscriptions in their jurisdictions. Since then an intensive survey of inscriptions was conducted by the District Officers and the result was so encouraging that the then Government Epigraphists like Dr. Hultzsch and Rai Bahadur Venkayya could bring to light a large number of epigraphs that sufficiently enriched the history of the Deccan. The Government of Madras made further provisions for noticing the historical records in the Gazetteer (Home Department) from year to year. The inscriptions which have been incorporated in the present volume, so far as the old Madras area is concerned, were noticed in *The Annual Reports on Epigraphy, Madras'* (*A. R.*) for the years 1893, 1896 and 1926.

Sewell's *Archaeological Survey of Southern India* Vol. II was published in 1884 which also greatly helped ephigraphists to make a thorough search over inscriptions in the Madras Province. In 1919, however, Prof. V. Rangacharya published, in three volumes, a catalogue of these inscriptions on topographical basis. He depended mostly on the contents, hithrto noticed in the *Annual Reports on Epigraphy*, Madras. So, he had little chance to make necessary corrections in his notes.

In 1923 H. Krishna Sastri, the then Government Epigraphist for India, published the Fourth Volume of *"South Indian Inscriptions (Texts)'* after "checking and re-checking the texts" with the help of some eminant scholars of Madras. Consequently the texts as found in *S. I. I.* do not agree, to some extent, with the contents, given in *A. R.* (Mad.) as well as in the works of Rangacharya. In several cases, particularly in some Gaṅga records, the relevent dates have been deciphered erroneously. Thus, scholars like M. M Chakravarti, R. D. Banerji and R. Subba Rao, while writing the history on the Gaṅgas of Orissa, could not reconcile the correct chronological position of many inscriptions. To add to this, the texts of these epigraphs, irrespective of Telugu and Sanskrit, were printed in the Telugu script in *S.I.I.* so that few scholars of Northern India including Bengal and Orissa could utilize them in the right earnest. To remove these drawbacks, I tried in 1955 to bring out the present volume by showing the defects in foot-notes in accordance to necessity. I hope, the chronological arrangement of the Gaṅga inscriptions will help the students to make a systematic study of the history of the Gaṅgas.

I owe my gratitude to Dr. H. K. Mahtab, the Chief-Minister of Orissa, and also to Sri G. K. Brahma, the Secretary, Orissa Sahitya-Akademi, for thier benevolent support in quick publication of this volume. I cannot but express my thanks to Sri P. Acharya, the Ex-Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa, for his timely encouragement to me for its compilation.

BHUBANESWAR,
5–12—1960.

Satyanarayan Rajaguru

Publisher's Note.

The Orissa Sahitya Akademi feels proud in presenting the third volume, Pt. I, of the 'Inscriptions of Orissa' compiled and edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru, Curator, Orissa State Museum. There is no gainsaying the fact that inscriptions of any country or State constitute one of the most important sources of cultural, political and linguistic history. The present volume is replete with useful information and students of Oriya literature as well as those engaged in the study of the history of Orissa will find it immensely interesting. Sri Rajaguru, who has devoted his whole life to the study of inscriptions of Orissa, has rendered valuable service to the cause of advancement of studies in the field of Orissan history.

It is no exaggeration to say that but for the keen interest taken by Dr. H. K. Mahtab, Chief Minister of Orissa, who is himself an eminent historian and reputed litterateur, this volume could not have seen, the light of day so soon. The second part of the volume is in the press and it is hoped, the Orissa Sahitya Akademi will be able to present it to the readers within a short time.

G. K. Brahma,
SECRETARY.
O. S. AKADEMI.
26—1—1961.

CONTENTS

(Section - I)

(A) As per chronology:—

		Number
1.	Anantavarma-Vajrahasta V	1-13 & the supplement Nos. 2-A, 6-A and 6-B.
2.	Anantavarma-Rājarāja *alias* Devendravarman	14-17
3.	Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅga	18–231

(B) As per Provenance:—

		Number
1.	Akkavaram	187, 213
2.	Alagum	165
3.	Arsavelli (C. P.)	6-B (Supplement)
4.	Bhogapuram	45
5.	Boddapadu (C. P.)	6
6.	Chicacole (C. P.)	16
7.	Chikkalavalasa (C. P.)	5
8.	Dirghasi	15
9.	Drākshārām–temple	18, 42, 66, 98-105, 166, 206, 223, 226, 229.
10.	Galavalli (C. P.)	17
11.	Ganjam (C. P.)	11
12.	Gokarṇeśvara-temple	81, 143
13.	Gudivada	45, 46
14.	Jagannātha-temple	123
15.	Kedāreśvara-temple	178, 194
16.	Khillor-temple	56
17.	Korni (C. P.)	22, 55
18.	Lingaraja-temple	54, 57, 153, 186
19.	Madras Museum (C. P.)	7
20.	Markaṇḍeśvara-temple	120

21.	Mukhaliṅga-temple	3, 8-10, 12–14, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29-32, 34, 36, 37, 40. 41, 44, 47-49. 51-53, 61-63, 65, 68, 73, 74, 76–78, 80, 82-85, 87-97, 106-108, 112-114, 118, 121, 134-136, 138-142, 147,149-151,154-157, 160-162, 164, 168, 170-172, 174, 175, 178, 180 183, 185, 188, 189, 191, 193, 196, 198, 199,204, 204-A, 207, 208, 211. 212, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224. 230. 231.
22.	Mukteśvara-temple	195,221
23.	Murupāka (C. P.)	25
24.	Nadagam (C. P.)	4
25.	Narsipatam (C. P.)	1
26.	Nīlakaṇṭheśvara-temple	50. 64. 67. 69. 72. 79. 86. 109. 110. 115. 117. 119. 122. 137.144 146. 169. 179. 184. 209. 210. 214. 215.
27.	Peddabammidi (C. P.)	6-A (Supplement)
28.	Ragolu	71
29.	Ravipadu	75. 225
30.	Rellivalasa	111
31.	Roṇaṅki	38. 39
32.	Santa-bommali	152
33.	Sarpavaram-temple	125-133
34.	Sellada (C. P.)	28
35.	Simhachalam temple	60
36.	Srikakulam (C. P.)	2
37.	Śrīkūrmam-temple	59. 116. 148. 158. 167. 190. 192. 197. 200-203. 205. 227. 228.
38.	Sūryanārāyaṇa-temple (Arsavelli)	124. 216. 217
39.	Tekkali	35
40.	Tumbanatha-temple	58
41.	Urujam	2-A (Supplement)
42.	Visakhapatna	33
43.	Vizagapatam (C. P.)	20. 70. 159
44.	Vizianagram	163. 176. 177
45.	Yudhishṭhira-temple (Mahendragiri)	26

Abbreviation.

App. / Appx.	Appendix
A. R.	Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras
Arch. Sur. South India / Arch. Sur. S. India ... / A. S. S. I.	Archaeological Survey of Southern India
C. P.	Copper plate
Dt.	District
E.	East or Eastern
Ed.	Edited
E I.	Epigra hia Indica
Ep. Rep.	Epigraphic Report (Same as A. R.)
f. n.	Foot-note
Govt.	Government
I. A.	Indian Antiquary
Inc. ...	Inscription
I. N. I. / Insc. of N. India	Inscriptions of Northern India
Insc. of Orissa...	Inscriptions of Orissa
J. A. H. R. S. ...	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society
J. A. S. B.	Journal of Asiatic Society, Bengal
J. B. O. R. S.	Journal of Behar & Orissa Research-Society
Lng.	Language
Mm.	Mahā-mahopādhyaya
MSS.	Manuscripts
N. I.	North-Indian
O. H. R. J.	Orissa Historical Research Journal
Rangacharya's...	Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency By V. Rangacharya
R. Y.	Regnal-year
Ś.	Śakabda
Scpt.	Script
S. I. I.	South Indian Inscriptions
Snsk. / Sans.	Sanskrit
Tel.	Telugu.

No. I

Narasipatam (Narasimhapatna) C. P. grant of Vajrahastadeva

Ś 967 -

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 16 of 1908—09

Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.

Ed. by Dr. Sten Konow in *E. I.* XI, p. 149,

The plates[1] were secured by one Appa Rao of Srikakulam and noticed in *A. R.* No. 16 of 1908-09.

These are the five copper plates attached to a ring, containing the royal seal with the images of, according to Appa Rao, a conch, an elephant-goad, a Triśūla, a battle-axe, a crescent, a mace, a rope and a drum.

[After the Praśasti shown in Appx I-A]

Ll. 49-74 दन्तिपुरात् परममाहेश्वर परम भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद् वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [।] महामात्यपुरस्सरेण सामन्तप्रमुखजनपदान्राजपादोपजीविनः समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । तम्पवा[2] ग्रामवाहिर पञ्चत्रिंशत ग्रामेण सार्द्धं गोरसत्त विषयोयं प्रसिद्धश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नः(न्न) सजलस्थलः सर्व्वपीडाविवर्ज्जितः अचाटभट प्रवेशो भूमिच्छिद्रपिधानन्यायेनाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकालं यावन्माता-पित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये मीनमास नवमे(म्यां) सोमवारे[3] काश्यप गोत्राय पेत्तकल्लु विनिर्गत चोत्तवादयराजा तस्य सूनु वै(वैं)दुम्बादित्यात(त्) रूपदेव्या (व्या)जातः श्रीमानादित्यचोत्तः[.] । अस्य सूनु [र्] ईरुगनः । श्रीमानादित्यचोत्ताय[4] वीरभूरीश्रवाय च । परनारी सुदूराय सत्याधिष्ठित चेतसे ।। उदक पूर्वक ताम्रशासनी कृत्य पट्टक प्रदत्तोस्माभिरतोसाभिर्धेयी.भूयास्तु श्रवण करैः[5]क्षेत्रकरैश्च समुचित भागभोगादिकं समुपनेतव्यं यथाकाल भाविभिष्वपि[.] दानमिदं मनुनो धर्म्मगौरवात(त्) [परिपालनीयं] ।। गोरसत्त विषयस्य

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1. This is the earliest record of the King, Vajrahastadeva so far known to us where the chronological history of the dynasty is given.
2. The village तम्पवा may be identified with the modern village of *Tampa* near *Dhanupur* in the *Parlakimedi Zamindary.*
3. The corresponding date is the 3rd. March, 1046 A. C. Monday. The 8th *tithi* ended only a few minutes after the sun rise on that day.
4. Dr. Konow suggests that the name may be "आदित्यचोत्त"
5. Read either 'अतोस्य विधेयीभूय समस्त प्रवणिकरैः or अतोस्य विधेयीभूयास्ता श्रवणकरैः' as suggested by H. Krishna Sastri.

सीमानो लिख्यन्ते । पूर्व्वतः विस्तीर्ण्णशिला । आग्नेये पर्व्वत समीपे विनायक वटः ॥ दक्षिणे
• टङ्क भट्टारिका सीमापर्व्वतः । नैऋत्ये अन्धारावेणि पर्व्वतः । पश्चिमे वंशधारातटे
काञ्चस(शि)ला ॥ वायव्ये अमापाथरः ॥ उत्तरे मधुपपालिः । ईशान्ये तालञ्जर शिला ॥
स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा हरेत् कश्चिद् वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥
तम्पत्रा ग्राम शासनीक कायस्थ श्रीसन्धिविग्रहि धवलेन लिखितं [शा]सनमिदं ॥शकाब्द
९६७ । इति कारकिमेण्टोजुनापि लिखितं ॥



No. 2

Srikakulam C. P. grant of Vajrahastadeva

Ś. 97 [1]

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 3, of 1918-19

Scpt:-N. I. type; Lng, Snsk

Ed. By C. Narayana Rao and R. Subba Rao. in *J.A.H.R.S.* VIII, p. 163

The plates are five in number and secured by Chilkuri Narayana Rao, teacher, Srikakulam along with other five sets of C. P. grants.

It is a grant made by Mahāraja Vajrahastadeva of the Gaṅga dynasty in Śaka 97 [1], Karkaṭaka, Śukla-paksha, Trayodaśi, Sunday. It records the gift of the village Sattivāḍa in Erada-Vishaya to Gaṇapati Nāyaka, the grandson of Gaṇapati, a resident of the village Valutavuru in Kañchideśa.

[After the Praśasti shown in Appx I-A.]

Ll. 42-71:- ...... कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वरं परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद्वज्रहस्तदेव कुशली [।।] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां एरद विषये सत्तिवाडां चतुः सीमावच्छिन्नं सजलस्थलं सर्व्व-पीड़ा विवर्ज्जितं आचंद्राक्कं क्षिति समकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोवृद्धये अज-गिरिनिधिशाकाब्दे कर्क्कटक मासि शुक्लपक्ष त्रयोदश्यामादित्यवारे[1] काञ्चिदेश वलुतवुरु ग्रामनिवासिनः गणपत्याख्यस्य सूनुः कूनाडिनायकः तस्य भार्य्या श्रीदेवि तयोः संज्जाताय गणपति नायकाय उदकपूर्व्वं (र्व्वकं) ताम्र(म्र) शासनं कृत्वा सत्तिवाडां[2] प्रदत्तं [।।] अस्माभि-र्भाविभिर्भूमिपालै र्म्मनुनो धर्म्मगौरवात् परिपालनीयमिति [।।] तस्यैव ग्रामस्य सीमा लि-ख्यन्ते [।।] पूर्व्वस्यां दिशि कोप्पलिग्राम तटाकान्तर्गत बन्धोपरि तिन्त्रिणीवृक्षः इन्द्राग्नेययो-र्मध्ये धन्वाकार वक्रं आग्नेय्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणी वृक्षः दक्षिणस्यां दिशि त्रिकूट आम्र वृक्ष वाल्मिकौ नैऋत्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे वाल्मीक युगलं पश्चिमस्यां दिशि तिंत्रिणी वाल्मीकौ वायव्यां

1. This inscription records the date as "अजगिरिनिधिशाकाब्दे कर्क्कटमासि शुक्लपक्ष त्रयोदस्यामादित्यवारे". If the word Aja is taken as the number 1, गिरि-7 and निधि-9, then it will be aka 971, and the corresponding Christian date will be the 16th. July, 1049 A.D. But, on that day the *tithi* त्रयोदशी is passed. If the word 'Aja' will be either 4 or 7, then the estronomical combination will fit to the corresponding dates i. e. 12-7-1052 and 19-7-1055 A.C. respectively.

2. The village सात्तिवाडा may be identified with the modern village of साथिवाड। near टिकालि in the Srikakulam District.

दिशि पाषाणः उत्तरस्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे विषवृक्ष समूहं इशान्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे कोल्पलि तटाक बंधोपरि तिंत्रिणी वृक्षः [॥] षष्ठिवर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः। आक्षेप्ता चानु-मंता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] दत्त मिष्टं तपस्तप्तं हुतं चैव युधिष्ठिर अर्द्धांगुलेन सीमाय(या) हरणेन प्रणश्यति [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि-स्सह पच्यति(ते)[॥] भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमिं प्रयच्छति उभौ तौ पुण्य कर्माणौ नियतं स्वर्ग गामिनौ [॥] महाकायस्थ सन्धिविग्रहि मावुराय सूनुना सन्धिविगहि श्री दामोदरेण लिखितं उत्कीरितं अक्षशालि[3] वल्लेमोजुना इति (॥)



3. It seams that 'अक्षशालिन्' is the designation which corresponds to 'अक्षपटल'. According to Monahan, the Akshapaṭala was in charge of both accounts office and record-room (vide *Early History of Bengal.* p. 45)

No. 3

Mukhalinga

Ś 980

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1125 (*A. R.* No. 250 of 1896)
(Script. Tel; Lang. Tel)

१ स्वस्ति शकवर्षंबुलु ६८० (?)
२ श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर* प्र-
३ व[र्द्ध]मानसंवत्सरमुलु [३]
४ यगु श्राहि त्रि(वृ)च्चि(श्चि)क मास
५ सु(शु)क्लपक्ष पञ्चमियु[1] गुरुवार-
६ मुनाण्डु[2] कालव नायकु पे[ण्डूला]-
७ मु रेकम ··· गम एनुपुट्टि
८ नेल विलिच्चिकोनि मधुकेस्व(श्व)र
९ देवरकु जरु ··· मड़िगानु
१० अचन्द्रार्क्कमुनकिच्चे[।।] दीनि सरि-
११ वनिवारु गोत्राह्मन(ण) गङ्गार्सि[घु]-
१२ पातमु [।।]

A. R. No. 250 of 1896:-On the south wall of the Kubera shrine in the temple of Madhukesvara of Mukhalinga. The date of this inscription is stated to be doubtful. The inscription is damaged.
Rangacharyas, I Ganjam. No. 901.

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* Anantavarma Deva *alias* Vajrahasta (V)
1. The Government Epigraphist for India reads 'पञ्चे मियु' for 'पंचमियु'
2. The date given in this record is not regular. But if it is read as Ś 988 then the corresponding date will be the 26th Oct. 1066 A. C. which is the ending day of Tula.

No. 4

Naḍagam plates of Vajrahastadeva

Ś. 979

(Scpt:-N. I. type; Lng, Snsk.)
Ed. By G. Ramamurti in *E. I.* IV, p. 183.

The plates were discovered from the village of Naḍagam in the Srikakulam District.

The number of plates is five and the seal is same as in the other plates of Vajrahastadeva.

[After the similar text as shown in Appx I-A.]

Ll. 44-57:— **कलिङ्गनगरात्** परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपतिश्रीमद्‌वज्रहस्तदेव[:] कुशली[।।] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु भवताम् एतद्‌विषये ।।[1] **विल्‌पुर ग्राममर्त्‌ स्मल्ला वण्ठुडांमाबल्लुरमा अण्णगो··· लक्ष्मी क्षाकानुरना बोदुरुवाडां, मुरिंगा कनम रम्प**[2] **ह्विरे मचि कीडमा गुद्रपी** एतान् द्वादश ग्रामान् विल्पुर विषये त्वमेकीकृत्य चतुःसीमावच्छिन्नः सजलस्थलः सर्वपीड़ाविवर्जितः आचन्द्रार्क्क क्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रो रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये अजगिरिनिधि शाकाब्दे फाल्गुनामलपक्षे द्वादश्यामादित्यवारे[3] चिछ्‌लि निवासिनः अइतिकाख्य पुत्रः श्रीकण्ठनायकः तस्य भार्य्या वेदवी । तयोः संजाताय तांगुसामयाय ताम्रशासनं कृत्वा विल्पुरा विषयः प्रदत्तः । कोलिं वर्त्तनी विषये नुगिल ग्रामः प्रदत्तः ।।*

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1. The black typed portion contains the names of twelve villages which formed the Velpura-Vishaya. It is not possible to distinguish each name of these villages for want of puntuation mark.
2. The name of this village is still in vogue in the ex-Parlakimedi Zamindari.
3. The corresponding Christian date is the 8th. February, 1058 A. D.

* This is my revised reading from the estampage. (S.N.R.)

No. 5

Chikkalavalasa copperplate grant of Vajrahastadeva

Ś 982 (?)

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 5 for 1924-5; *E. I.* XXI, *I. N. I.* No. 1252 (Sept. North India type; Lng. Snsk.)

Ed. by M. Somasekhara Sarma in "*The Bharati*" (Telugu journal of Madras), Vol. II, pt. ii, p. 138-57.)

It is noticed in A.R.No. 5 of 1924-25 and in Bhaṇḍarkar's Inscriptions of Northern India, No. 1952.

The plates were discovered in a cultivated field lying between Kambakaya and Chikkalavalasa villages in Srikakulam District. The number of the plates is five being attached to a ring where the seal is found. The emblem of a lying bull, the moon, the sun, a conch-shell, a plough and a *Chamara* are found on the seal.

Text

[After the praśasti as given in Appendix I-A]

Ll:—38-56 " ... ... कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली[॥] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान्समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । कोलुवर्त्त(र्त्ति)नि विषये ॥ कुद्दमाख्यग्रामः सीमावच्छिन्नः सजलस्थलः सर्व्वपीड़ावर्ज्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये । करवसुनिधिशाकाब्दे । कार्त्तिकमास प्रथमपक्ष तृती[या]यां सो[म]वारे[1](।) दत्त[म्]गोत्रस्य

1. The date is not regular. But, if it would have been Ś 981, then the corresponding date would be the 27th Sept. 1059 A. D. and that would also be the day of Tula संक्रान्ति, an auspicious moment for granting दानम्. 'प्रथम पक्ष' refers to the dark fortnight. It shows that the system of अमान्त was followed.

वैस्य(श्य) कुलोद्भवः[2] **माधवाख्य** तस्य पुत्रः **सोमनस्त्र छः** । तस्य भार्य्या **धरवपा** । तयोर्ज्जाताय **मल्लपस्त्र छाय**[3] उदकपूर्व्वं ताम्त्र(म्र) शासनं कृत्वा प्रदत्तमस्माभिर्भाविभिः र्भूमिपालैर्म्मनुनो [क]धर्म्मां(र्म्म) गौरवात् परिपालनीयमिति ।। राज(ज्ञ)तः शासनं लब्ध्वा पुनरयंग्रामः । गृह-स्थानमुद्यानस्थानञ्च । स(श)त मुरा धान्योत्वन्यभूमिश्च स्व(श)स्यशेष ईत्या । **जलम्वा(म्वो) राख्य**[4] ग्रामनिवासी । वश्य(वैश्य) सा(शा)ख उपमन्यस्य गोत्रस्य ।। द्विजोत्तमः । **पिल्लस(श)र्म्मः** । तस्य पुत्रः **कर्ंटमनायकः** । तस्य भार्य्या **रेकयोः** तयोर्ज्जातेन । मापयनायकेन सह त्रिस(श)-तेभ्यः ब्राह्मणेभ्यः अग्रहारं कृत्वा उत्तरायण निमित्ते । **मल्लेयस्त्र छिन** धारापूर्व्वकं । **कुट्टाख्य** ग्रामं प्रदत(त्त)मिति ।। अस्य ग्रामस्य उत्पन्नकरैः राज्ञां(ज्ञां) दि(दे)यः स(श)त मरु धान्योरष्ट-माडैश्च ।।

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2. According to *Dharmasastras*, the professions of the वैश्य are cultivation, cowherdship and trade ('कृषि गोरक्षवाणिज्यं वैश्यकर्म स्वभावजम् । गीता ।)

Manu says:—'पशूनां रक्षणं दानमिज्याध्ययनमेव च ।
वणिक्पथं कुसीदं च वैश्यस्य कृषिरेव च ।।'

हारीत writes:— 'गोरक्षां कृषि वाणिज्ये कुर्य्याद्वैश्यो यथाविधि'

पराशर writes—'लाभकर्म तथा रत्नं गवां च परिपालनम् ।
कृषि कर्म च वाणिज्यं वैश्यवृत्तिरुदाहृता' ।।

In addition to the above professions Manu says that a वैश्य should know accountancy:-

'बीजानामुप्तिविच्च स्यात् क्षेत्रवीजगुणस्य च
मानयोगांश्च जानीयात्तुलयोगांश्च सर्वशः ।
सारासारं च भांडानां देशानां च गुणागुणम्
लाभालाभं च पण्यानां पशूनां च विवर्द्धनम् ।

For these qualifications a वैश्य was usually appointed as the royal treasurer or record-keeper. Then he possessed the titles of श्री करण etc.

3. Probably he is the father of *Bhima Nayaka* whose son *Gokarna nayaka* is the donee of the grant of Vajrahastadeva of Ś 991

4. It is identified with Jelmur village in the Srikakulam District.

5. The annual payment of rent for the village is 100 मरु or मुरा of paddy and 8 माड़ of coin. The words मुरक and मुरय are also used in some inscriptions of Kaliṅga (vide J.B.O.R.S. vol. XVIII, p. 272; J.A.H.R.S. vol. VIII, p. 168 and E. I. IX, p. 96). It was used as a particular grain measuring unit, which was in vogue in Kaliṅga in the 10th and 11th centuries A. D. I think, this word is still used in Ganjam by the Oriyas as मरेयि. It is a big basket, made of bamboo, for preservation of paddy. Generally a मरेयि holds about one cart-load of paddy, which varies from twelve to fifteen monds.

According to Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary the word मुर् denotes *encampass, entwine, bind together.* So मुरा may be equal to a पुड़ुग or पुड़ा where the paddy is also preserved. Generally a पुड़ुग contains six monds of paddy, being tied into ropes made of straw.

If one मुरा is equal to 12 monds, then the payment of annual rent to the king will be equal to 1200 monds; otherwise it will be half of that amount.

It is also interesting to note here that according to the following quotation from धर्म्मशास्त्र, one sixth part of the total income of a village should be paid to the king. So, the total produce from this village might be either (1200×6=) 7,200 monds or (600×6=) 3,600 monds:-

राज्ञे दत्वा तु षड्भागं देवानां चैव विंशकम् ।
त्रिंशभागं ब्राह्मणानां कृषिं कुर्वन् न दोषभाक् ॥

(पराशरस्मृति–माधवीयटीका समेतं Telugu Edition of 1875, p. 98.)

It is not out of place to mention here that in the Kama-Nalinakshapur plates of Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family of Kaliṅga, mention is made of 'मुरज' as a land measuring unit. (O H. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 2, p. 84). Probably, the word मुरज was subsequently converted into मुरय and मुर, and at present into मरेयि in the Oriya language.

No. 6

Boddapādu plates of Vajrahastadeva

Ś 982

[Scpt: N. I. type; Lng: Sans.]

Ed:- By M. Somasekhara Sarma[1] in "Bhārati" (Telugu monthly journal, Madras), Vol. III, pt. V, Vaiśakha. p. 83-94.

The plates were discovered from the village of Boḍḍapāḍu in Srikakulam District.

The number of plates is five. They are attached to a ring having the usual seal of Vajrahastadeva.

[After the text as given in Appendix I-A]

Ll. 36-57: कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्री मदनन्तवर्मा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [।।] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान समाहूय समाज्ञाप-यति विदितमस्तु भवतां ।। कोलुवर्त्तिनी विषये आवरेङ्गाख्य ग्रामः । चतुःसीमावच्छिन्नः सजलस्थलः सर्व्वपीड़ा विवर्जित माचन्द्रार्क्क क्षितिसमकाल यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्य-यशोभिवृद्धये ।। करवसुनिधिशाकाब्दे । उत्तरायणसंक्रान्त्यौ । अस्मिन ग्रामनिवासिने । अलेश्वरदेवाय भोगकृतं ।। विश्वा[मित्र] गोत्रोत्पन्नः पुण्य(प्र)म । अस्य पुत्रः । माधवः अस्य भार्य्या कञ्चपा । तयोर्ज्जाताय पुरुयमाय मादर मनवर्त्तिकं प्रदत्तं ।। अस्यैव ग्रामस्य सीमानो लिख्यन्ते । पूर्व्वतः निंव सहित वल्मीकः । परतः वनराजी आग्नेयतः तिन्त्रिणीकवृक्षः त्रिकूटः दक्षिणतः वनराजी । परतः सा वनराजी त्रिकूटः । नैऋत्यतः गर्त्ता त्रिकूटः । पश्चिमतः अर्जुनाख्य गर्त्ता । परतः तिन्त्रिणीकवृक्ष सहित सेतुः । वायव्यतः मण्डलाकारपाषाणाः सहित गर्त्ता । द्वौ गर्त्तौ सङ्गमेव । परतः अर्जुन वृक्षः । तत्परतः तिन्त्रिणीक वृक्षौ द्वौ । ऐशान्यतः निम्ब सहित वाल्मीकः । परतः गर्त्ता समीप त्रिकूटः । अनेन महाक्षशालये वालेयोजाया स्वर्णलौहकारी च मनवर्त्तिका-स्मिन् ग्रामे प्रदत्ता ।

[Here are quoted two verses from Dharma Śāstra]

महाकायस्थ(स्त) सन्धिविग्रहि माधुरस्य सूनना दामोदरेण लिखितं । महाचाक्षशालि नुंकमोजुस्य सूनुना वल्लेमोजेन* उत्कीर्णितं ।।

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1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1060 A. D.

* It seems that the goldsmiths had used the title of 'ओज' or 'ओजु' which title was subsequently turned into 'ओझा'

No. 7

Madras Museum plates of Vajrahastadeva

Ś 984 (?)

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Sans.]

Ed:- by Dr. Konow in Ep. Ind. vol. IX, p. 96.

The find spot of the plates is not known. They are kept in the Government Museum, Madras.

The plates are five in number, attached to a ring which contains the royal seal with the emblems of a bull, a conch, two umbrellas (or lag-staffs), a lamp-stand and a daggar.

[After the *Prasasti* as shown in Appx 1-A upto the end of the verse 12]:—

Ll. 40-54:- कलिंगनगरा ता(त्प)रममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [।।] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । वराहवर्त्तन्यां । तामरचेरु ग्रामो[1] नाम चिखलिवाटिकेन सममेकीकृत्य ।। चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीड़ाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकालं यावनमातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये कृतवसुनिधि शाकाब्दे । सूर्य्यग्रहोपरागे[2] विद्वद्भ्यो यजनयाजनाध्ययनाध्यापन दान प्रतिग्रह षट्कर्मनिरतेभ्यो ब्रह्मवर्च्चोभिभ्यः[3]।। पञ्चशत ब्राह्मणेभ्यः उदकपर्व्वकं कृत्वाग्रहारोस्माभिः प्रदत्तस्तस्माद्भाविभिर्भूमिपालैर्म्मनुनो[क्त] धर्म्मगौरवात्परिपालनीयमिति ।। अपरं च । कोटीश्वर देवाय आचन्द्रार्क्क पर्य्यन्तं निर्व्विरोधा । वलिचरु नैवेद्य दीपपूजाद्यर्थं धान्यमुरक[4] शतद्वयोत्पत्यो(त्या) भूमिर्द्दत्ता । अत्र च । खण्डस्फाटित भग्नघटनं तत्रस्थ ब्राह्मणैरकस्य कर्त्तव्यमिति [।।]

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1. तामरचेरु village was in the sistrict of वराहवर्त्तिनी
2. The grant is made on the occasion for a solar-eclipse. Dr. Konow reads the date as शक 984, because, for the word कृत he means युग or the number 4. But, in शक 984 there is no solar eclipse visible in India. So, the date is doubtful. If, however, कृत is taken as a mistake by the scribe for ऋत, then the date will be शक 986 when there are two solar eclipses occured in वैशाख and कार्त्तिक, corresponding respectively to the 9th Apl. and I2th oct. of 1064 A. D. But, Bhandarkar suggests to read it as शक 983, and for the corresponding date he hits upon the 20th June, 1061 A. D. (Vide E. I. XX Appx. p. 147, No. 1095)
3. Read ब्राह्मणेभ्यो:
4. For मुरक see No. 5 above at *f. n.* no. 5.

No. 8
Mukhalinga

Ś. 990 (?)

(Scpt:-N. I. type; Lang. Sans.)

S. I. I. Vol-V, no. 1120; A. R. no. 248 of 1896.

१ शाकाब्देषु वियद्विरिंचि निधिभि[:][1] स्या(स्यां)-
२ [ते]षु मासे ददात् पौष्ये श्रीम-
३ धुकेश्वराय नृपतेः श्रीव-
४ ज्रहस्तस्य या [।] देवी हैहय-
५ राजवंशतिलकं जामातृ भीमा-
६ त्मजा दीपं दिव्यगुणान्विता जेय-
७ मा[2] चन्द्रार्क्कतारं [स्थिरम् ॥]

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1. V. Rangacharya in his work in Vol. I, p. 707, No. 399 remarks that the date of this inscription is शक 990, and Vajrahasta is the grandfather of Anantavarma (Chodaganga). The word विरिंचि or ब्रह्मा stands also for the number one, according to the following verse quoted from an unpublished book (preserved in the Orissa State Museum, manuscript Library) named कविकंठहार by Lokanatha Tripathi (an ancestor of the author, S. N. Rajaguru):—

एकं शुके चरणं शुक्रं करिह्रोणीनि शाकरः ।
सद्वाक ब्रह्मा च विष्णुश्च मणिर्लम्बोदरादयः ॥

(Vide the कविकंठहार Ch. 2)

If, therefore, the date of the record will be शक 910 (A. D. 988), then the king should be identified with Vajrahastadeva IV (979-1014 A. D.) instead of Vajrahastadeva V (1039-70 A. D.) Any way, the word अब्जसम्भव (ब्रह्मा) according to the Dirghasi inscription of the time of Rajarajadeva (No. 15), denotes the number 9. So, the date of this inscription is probably शक 990 of the time of Vajrahasta V.

2. For the sake of the metre the correct reading might be "दीपं दिव्य गुणान्विता विजयतांचन्द्रार्कतारस्थिरम् ।"

No. 9

Mukhalinga*

Ś. ? (Vajrahasta V's 39th R. Y.)
[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Oriya.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1121; *A. R.* no. 249 of 1896; Rangacharya's *I. Mad p.* vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam Dt., No. 400.

१ ॐ श्री सदनन्तवर्म्मा वज्रहस्तदेव वि-
२ जयराज्य सम्वत्सर ३९[1] विशाल वलि-
३ सेनापति[2] माधुरी यस्य साध्यीं कायस्थ-
४ कुलोद्भवि समस्त धर्म्म परि[पा]लनि(नी)
५ वनजाननि(नी) गुंडमनायक किल गोरि-
६ या[५]० अखण्डवत्ति(र्त्ति)स[3] मधुकेश्वर-
७ देवस दिला[4] ॥

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* This inscription is on a slab to the right of the main entrance of मधुकेश्वर temple at Mukhalinga.

1. If Vajrahasta V. is the same king whose name is mentioned in it, then his 39th regnal year will correspond to 1077 A. D., since he ascended the throne in शक 960 (A.D. 1038). But his reign ended, according to many other inscriptions, in 1069 A.D. Therefore, I presume that either the regnal year, as given in it, is incorrect or the king is Vajrahasta III who ruled for 44 years. I think the R. Y. given in this record is not correct.
2. The Government Epigraphist for India reads 'वशनवलसेनापति' which is not correct.
3. The Govermement Epigraphist for India reads 'अख इवत्तिस'
4. The language, used in this incsription, seems to be Oriya. It is one of the few inscriptions where Oriya-Prakrit had been adopted during that period. In the preface to the V volume of the *South Indian Inscriptions* in 1925 H.Krishna Sastri, the Government Epigraphist for India, had admitted that the texts of the Oriya inscriptions were tentative for want of published inscriptions in that language and script and also scholars capable of handling them were few.

No. 10

Mukhalinga*

Ś. ?

[Scpt: N. I. type; Lng: Sans.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1122; *A. R* no. 249-A of 1896.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परम-
२ भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गा-
३ धिपति[1] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मा वज्रहस्तदेव-
४ : कुशली [।।] तस्य राज्ञी महादेवी । मार-
५ जवामि देव्या[2] वि[ख्या]त धर्म्मखित्तिराजस्य तनय(या)[अ]-
६ ग्रमहिषी पृथ्वीमहादेवी । समस्तामात्य प्रमु[ख]
७ ज़नपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितम[स्तु]
८ वो । यथा ··· ··· अखण्ड़वर्त्ति[3] सपर्यां[य]
९ ··· ··· ल्ला ब्रह्मविदो अस्मदासि[4] वि-
१० ··· ··· मधुकेस्व(श्व)र देव सदेव्या५ [5] ।

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* This is on the same slab where the previous inscription is found.

1. The title of त्रिकलिङ्गाधि पति during this period passed from the Gangas to the Chedis and the Somavansi kings of Dakshina Kosala and also to the Estern Chalukyas of Vengi. It seems that Vajrahasta V got the title back for his family.

2. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads 'मारजया भिन्नेया'

3. Do Do 'ज्यख ड्वर्त्ति'

4. Do Do 'गियादा'

5. Do Do 'दिविया'

No. 11

Ganjam plates of Vajrahastadeva V

Ś. 991

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Sans.]

Ed. by R. C. Majumdar in *E. I.* XXIII, p. 70

The plates have been discovered from Ganjam district and now in the Madras Museum

The number of the plates is five. all attached to a ring bearing the royal seal which contains the emblems of a bull, a drum, a conch, two *Chāmaras*, two darts or lances, an umbrella, a *makara-toraṇa* and the sun and the moon.

[After the royal Praśasti as shown in Appx I-A]

Ll. 43–52:-कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली[॥] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥······ घराहवर्त्तन्यां । नवग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थलस्सर्व्वपीड़ाविवर्ज्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क क्षिति समकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये शशिनन्दनिधि शकाब्दे । आषाढ़मास प्रथमपक्ष सप्तम्यां सोमवारे[1] वेश्यावंशोद्भवः[2] । मल्लपनायक स्तस्य पुत्रः भीमनायक स्तस्य भार्य्या प्रोलकम्बा । तयोः पुत्राय । गोकन(र्ण)नायकाय चिरकालमाराध्य स्व पौषं परितोषिताय दत्त इति ॥

1. The corresponding date is the 15th June, 1069 A. D. The 7th *tithi* must have ended on the previous day i. e. the 14th June, 1069 A. D. if it was of the पूर्णिमान्त system; otherwise it wolud be the 29th June, 1069 A. D. if it is of the अमान्त system. Here also the 7th *tithi* ended on the previous day, i. e. on the 28th June, 1069 A. D.
2. The correct reading is probably वैशवंशोद्भव. The word वेश्या indicating the dancing girl, is not to be totaly rejected as the Vesya caste was also supported by the Ganga kings of Kalinga.

No. 12

Mukhalinga*

Ś. 991.

(Scpt:- Tel; Lang. Tel.)

S. I, I. Vol. V, no. 1144; *A. R.* no.267 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 709, Ganjam, no. 418.

१ [स्वस्ति] [॥] [शका]ब्द बुलु ९९१ एङ्गु-
२ [ने]ण्डि युत्तरायण[1] मु
३ [ना]ण्डु गुण्डय कोडुकु वडि-
४ यकटय यनियंक्कमी-
५ मेश्वरदेवरकु नखण्ड व-
६ र्त्ति दीपमेत्ते दीनि नाचंद्र-
७ र्कमु नडपुनदि ·· [॥]

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* On the south face near A. R. No 265. Records in ś 991 the gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date corresponds to the 24th December, 1069 A. D.

No. 13

Mukhaling*

Ś. ? (35th Śrāhi of Vajrahastadeva)

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1133; *A. R.* no. 257 of 1896

१। ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्प्पम[द्र्द]-
२। न भुजवलपराक्रम परममाहेश्व[र]
३। प[र]मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज पर-
४। मेश्वर गङ्गान्वया[व]लम्वनस्तम्भ श्रीमद्-
५। नन्तवर्म्म[व]ज्रहस्तदेव विजयराज्य
६। ३५ सम्वत्सरण[1] वेलै[2] गोदावरी-
७। तीरनिवासी विभुधान्य··ठि य जा[नि]-
८। पद प्रमुख्यानावुण . रुद्दिनायिक . मुप्र-
९। [ली]लं जीवेमयवि (?) विष्णु(पु)[व] संक्रांति दि-
१०। [ने] आचन्द्रतारक सदो (?)[॥]

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* The slab on which this inscription was found is now lost.

1. The Government Epigraphist remarks that the श्राहि is "[32]nd year of Vajrahasta." But, in *S. I. I.* the revised reading is 35.

2. वेलै seems to be an Oriya expression for वेले which means 'at the time of.' A similar word is also used in Tamil.

No. 14

Mukhalinga

Ś. 996.

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1124; *A. R.* no. 250-A of 1896

१। शाकेष्ववृदेषु या-
२। थे(ते)ष्वथ रसनिधि नन्दा-
३। न्त(व्द)[सं]खे(ख्ये)षुमित्रे कर्क्कि-
४। स्ते(स्थे)पालपाख्या प्रवर
५। गुणनिधिः प्रोलया-
६। क्व(ख्य)स्य पत्नी[।]संक्र(का)न्तौ द-
७। क्षिणायां सुरगुरु दिव-
८। से1 विक्रमस्कन्ध व[र्म्मः]वा-
९। स्थ(स्त)व्वस्य प्रदीपं प्रक-
१०। टित यस(श)से माधुके-
११। सा(शा)य प्रादात्[॥]

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1. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1074 A. D. (= S 996, Karkataka-Sankranti, Thursday).

No. 15

Dirghasi Inscription of Vanapati [1]

Ś 997

[Sopt.. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

Ed. by G. V. Ramamurti in *E. I.* IV, pp. 515-17 ff.

१। आसीद्गंगान्ववाय क्षितिपतितिलको राजराज क्षितीशः[2] क्ष्मापाल-

२। प्रौड(ढ़)मौलि प्रकर मणिरुचि प्रस्फुरत्पाद पीठः। योरातिक्षत्रचक्रक्रथ-

३। न करभुजापालिता[शे]षपृथ्वी चक्रश्चक्रायुधाभोदधदुरसि रमां वाचि वाचामधीशः[॥१]

४। तस्यान्वयागतमहाप्रतिहारिमुख्यस्सं रतंभिताखिलविरोधिनराधिपौजाः। गोकर्न्न(र्ण)-

५। सूनुरवनीसुरवंशभानुरात्रेय गोत्र महतोमहनीयकीर्त्तिः[॥२] वनपतिरि-

६। ति नाम्ना त[स्य] गांमी[र्य्य]शौर्य्याखिलजगदुपकारैन्न्य(न्य)ब्बभूस(व)प्रचेताः। अधिकम-

७। भिमताद्यद्दानमालोक्य चिंतामणिरिह न विदद्रे यत्तदस्मत्व हेतोः॥ [३] आजा-

८। वसौ चोड नृपस्य सेनामहावनस्याश्वमि(म)गाकुलस्य['] मत्तेभस(सा)र द्रुम घू-

९। र्न्नि(र्णि)तस्य दावानलोभूच्चलमूर्त्तिगण्डः ॥[४]तेनाज्ञौ चोड़सेना वनदववहने नाशुग-

१०। प्रासश[स्त्री]निस्त्री[']शज्ज्यालके[नोत्क]लगजतुरगानीकिनीनाथभूजः(जाः) [।] निदुर्द्ग्धा भग्नमू-

११। ला निपतितशिरसश्चि(श्छि)न्न बाहूरुशाखा द्रि(द)श्यं तेद्यापिभूतेश्चय इव धवलै-रस्थिभि-

१२। र्जीर्न्नि(र्णी)मा(मां)सैः॥ [५] जित्वामुहुर्व्वेंगिधराधिनाथं तस्याजहाराखिलवस्तुराशि-[म्]। ददृदान्न(र्ण)वस्तेन

१३। यमाय दूतः प्रस्थापितो दिग्जयकीर्त्तनाय॥ [६] जित्वैवं भूमिपालान्वनपतिरवना-वात्म[नः]

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1. Dirghasi is a village situated about 4 miles from Kalingapatna in the Srikakulam district. An old temple of Bhagavati is found there

2. Rajaraja is the father of Chodaganga. He married Rajasundari, daughter of Rajendra Chola.

१४ कीर्त्तिवल्लीं शाकाब्दे शैलपद्मप्रभवनिधियुते[3] दीर्घस्यां नगर्य्या[4] [।] दुर्गादेव्यां-
लयस्यामरण-

१५ मिव पुर[:]स्थापयामास गुर्व्वीं श्रीमान् श्री नाथवीर्य्ये[:] स्थगित दशदिशान्त(न्ता)ट्य-
शालाच्च(च्छ)लेन [।।७]

१६ दीपमखण्ड[ं] प्रादान्मण्डलिकस्सोति चण्डदोर्द्दण्ड[:।] तस्यामेव समायान्तस्यै देव्यै
सुरेश पूज्यायै ।।[८]

१७ श्रीशकुनेण्डुलु भूसतिपै शैलनन्दाब्जभवस ख्यनोन्द बे गिदेश बु गि(खि)मिडिय(यु)[5]
गो(को)सल[6] गि(खि)डि-

१८ सिंगि देश वु मलियोड्डदेश[7] मनंग[।]जनिन भूपालुरननिनोच्चे चलम(मृ)र्त्तिगण्डण्डै
नेगडिन

१९ मण्डलिकुण्डु[।] भूसुर वंशु ड्ड वासवनिभभोगि वणपति सौजन्यगुण युतु ड्डु[।] दीर्घासि
भगवती दे-

२० वि देवालयमुन मु दट गड्डघनतरमुग[।] म ड्पमेत्तिचे म डन त्रिजयु ड्डु गण्डगोपा-
लकुण्ड ख-

२१ ण्डवर्त्ति[।] दीविय वेट्टेन द्विकिनवे(व्व)ल दन मनोवल्लभि वनजनेत्रि[।] दीविय वेटें
व(प)द्मावति युनु

२२ [ना]क्षोणीनशशुलु गलयन्तकुनु मुदमुन [।।] गगनभूमिचन्द्रखरकरोदकशिखि[।] मारु-
तात्म मूर्त्ति

२३ महिषमथन(नि)[।]यि[ष्ट पूर्त्त]फलमुलेल्लकाल वुनु[।] मेच्चुतोडं दमकुनिच्चु चु[ण्ड]।।[९]

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3. Saka 997. For the word पद्मप्रभ(ब्रह्म) see the note in No. 8 above.

4. It may be identified with the modern village of Dirghasi in Srikakulam District.

5. Khimundi is identified with Parlakimedi, Sanakhimundi and Bada-Khimundi in Ganjam Dt.

6. Gidrisingi may be identified with Khidisingi which was a मंडल called खिडिरश्रृङ्ग-मंडल *E. I.* XXVIII, pp. 49 and *O. H. R. J.* Vol. VI, Pt ii, pp. 99-100) The old Khidisingi-rājya or Khindirasrnga-mandala was divided into four Zamindaries in Ganjam, namely Dharakota, Seragada, Badagada and Sorada. Most likely the Khindirasrnga-Mandala of the 11th century A. D. was known as Khidingahara-vishaya in the time of the Sailodbhava kings of Kongoda (Vide *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol. I, Pt. II, pages 209, 212, 235 and 240.

7. The topographical position of ओड्रदेश during the 10th and 11th centuries is not clear. However, we get the name of ओड्रविषय in the Soro plate of Somadatta. It was some where near Soro in the Balasore District. Odra is also mentioned in a stone inscription of Draksharama (S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1239) The exprsssion 'मलियोड्ड' in this inscription probably means the 'माल-ओड्र' or the hill portions of Odra.

No. 16

* Chicacole plates of Rājarājadeva (I) *alias* Devendra-Varman

Ś. 998.

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 4 For 1918—19; *E. I.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1953

Ed.—by C. Narayan Rao in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. VIII. P. 176; noticed in *A. R.* no. 4 of 1918—19 and Bhandarkar's list No. 1953.

It is one of the six sets of copperplate inscriptions found from a spot in Srikakulam.

The number of plates is five. They pass through a ring containing the royal seal with the images of the sun, the moon, a Ḍamaru, a Triśula, an Aṅkuśa, a daggar, a Śivaliṅga with snake's head and a lamp-stand.

Text.

[After the text as shown in Appx I-A. and after the verse no. 12 which ended with......"वनुकूलेविराजितः"]—

Ll. 37—55:— आगच्छन्नुरुविक्रमेण सहसा शस्त्राभिपात्यद्विवो[2]
येन(ना)व्याहत विश्वधृत्ति महिमा हेला निरस्ताशनिः[3] ।
तेने कारिनि कामकाम्य वनुना राज्यं महीमण्डल(ले)
त्रिंशद्वत्सर मभ्रशुभ्र यशसा वर्षत्रयेणाधिकम् ॥१३॥

ततोनङ्ग महादेव्यां वज्रहस्त महीपतिः(तेः)
गौर्य्यामिव हरस्याभूत्कार्त्तिकेय इवात्मजः ॥१४॥

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1. The difference between the text of this grant and that of the Galavalli plates (No. 17) is shown below:—
2. शास्त्राभिघातात्विभो in the Galavalli plates.
3. हेलानरस्तोश्मनिः Do Do

लक्ष्मी वधू वदन पङ्कज माकरन्द
सन्दोह[न] परिचुम्बन[4] चंचरीकः।
योमानिनां च गुणिनां च दुरात्मनां च
शान्ति च[5] मोदमतुलं च भयं च दातु[6] ॥१५॥

शाकाब्दे नायनाब्जगर्भ निधिगे[7] ज्येष्टे[ऽ]ष्टमी सिंहके[8]
लग्ने चोत्तरफाल्गुनी गुरुदिने पक्षे सुशुभ्रे शुभे[9]।
लोकालोकमहामहीन्द्रचलयालङ्कारयत्या भुवः
स्सं शिक्त स्सकलिङ्गराज तिलकः श्रीराजराजो नृपः ॥१६॥

कलिङ्ग नगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद्देवेन्द्र-वर्म्मा राजराजदेवः कुशली। समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदानसमाहूय स[मा]ज्ञापयति। विदित-मस्तु भवतां। वराहवर्त्तन्यां वृहत् कोडिल ग्रामः भिन्नालवाटकेन[11] सह ग्राम ग्रासं(मं)कृत्वा चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्न स्सजलस्थल स्सर्व्व पीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क क्षितिसमकालं यावत् माता-पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये। यद्भागान्कृत्वा वसुनिधिनन्दगणिते शाकाब्दे चैत्रमासे विषुवति(व)संक्रान्त्यां[12] कलिकपुर ग्रामनिवासि। वत्सगोत्र वासुदेवशर्म्मणे चत्वारो भागाः काश्यपगोत्र नारायणशर्म्मणे दौ भागौ च अस्माभि प्रदत्ता इति ॥

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4. सन्दोहचारु परिचुम्बन In the Gallavalli plates.
5. शान्ति च Do Do
6 धत्ते (actually it appears as दत्ते) Do
7. नयनाव्जगर्भनिधिगे in Galavalli plates.
8. The editor reads सेहके and then corrects as एहके. But, the correct reading is सिंहके and it refers to सिंहलग्न.
9. The consecration ceremony of Rajaraja (I) took place in शक 992, Jyeshtha, Sukla, Ashtami, Uttaraphalguni nakshatra, Guruvara and in Simha lagna. The corresponding date and hours are the 20th May, 1070 A. D. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. His son Chodaganga's accession took place on the 17th February, 1078 A. D. So, Rajaraja I's total period of reign is seven years, eight months and twenty-eight days.
10. महामहीधवलया in Galavalli plates.
11. भिन्नालवाटक is identified with the modern village of Bhinnala in the Parlakimedi Taluk in Ganjam.
12. विष्णुधति संक्रान्त्या or विषुवसंक्रान्ति. The corresponding date is the 23rd March, 1076 A. D. That was the day of मेषसंक्रान्ति as well as the चैत्रपूर्णमी.

No. 17

Galavalli C. P. Grant of Devendra Varmā Rājarāja

Ś. 998

Ed. by Sri N. Ramesan, M. A., I. A. S. in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XX, pp. 171–176 ff.

Found while digging a field at the village of Galavalli in the Bobbili Taluk of Srikakulam district.

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

The text of this inscription is same as that in No. 16 above upto the last but two lines. The donor and the date of both the grants are one and the same. So, the text is given here from the last portion only.

विदितमस्तु भवतां । **वराहवर्त्तन्यां** **कोडिलो** (ला)द्यो ग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजल1स्थल सर्व्वपीड़ा विवर्जितां आचन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकाल यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभि-वृद्धये वसुनन्दनिधि गणिते शाकाब्दे चैत्रेमासे विसुवति2 संक्रान्त्या **आत्रेयगोत्र** श्यावाश्च3 स्यार्पेयच्छ(श्च)न्दोग4 त्रि[ं]शत ब्राह्मणेभ्यः धारापूर्व्वकमस्माथि(भि)र्द्दत्तः इति ॥

1. The editor, Sri Ramesan reads 'रखजल' for 'स्सजल'.
2. Read 'विषुव'
3. Read 'शाखाश्च'
4. Sri Ramesan reads त्र्यार्षेयश्चन्दोग' for 'त्यार्पेच्छ(श्छ)न्दोग'

No. 18

Draksharam temple (E. Godavari Dt.) *

Ṣ. 1002 (or 1003)

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1006; *A. R.* no. 181-A of 1893.

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Snsk & Tel.]

१ ...... धारा विमल जलद्यालितारिदिङ्मलनिचयः
२ ...... [च]क्रवर्त्ति वणपतिरिति1 नामधेयविदितो जयति [।]
३ ...... लाविदः प्रियतमो पद्मे व पद्मावती शाकाब्दे करखद्वये ंदुग-
४ [णिते भीमे]श्वरायादरात् [।] उद्दामद्युतिरुत्तरायणतिथौ2 पुण्याज्जर्नाया-
५ ...... [आचं]द्राक्कर्मखण्ड्वर्त्तिमदिश द्वीपं जगद्दीपिका ॥ शकवरुष १००२(?)स्वस्ति[।]
६ [सर्व्वलोकाश्र]य श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्य संव-
७ ... . त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपतियुन राजराजदेवर प्रधानि(नी)4 राजेन्द्र-
८ ...... [ब्र]ह्म चक्रवर्त्ति पेण्लामु पद्मावती उत्तरायणसंक्रान्ति निमित्य(त्त)मु-
९ [न श्रीभीमे]श्वर महादेवरकुं वेट्टिन अखण्ड्वर्त्ति लोहपुदिविय १दी-
१० ...... क्कर्मु नेई सरिपङ्गलबारुंगा श्री भीमेश्वरमहादेवरकिल
११ ...... वोलु मादिय[यु]बादवोल पोतियमु कोम्मवोल कन्नियमु का-
१२ ----- वेरसिन वोल वसमुन' वेंट्टन एड्लु ५० नित्यपडि वोयंगल
१३ ----- मान5 १ वोयंगलवण्डु[न]वियप्रोलंडु । लिखितं पे ...

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* It is on a detached slab in the store house of the temple.

1. This is the Commander-in-chief of Kalinga named Vanapati, husband of Padmavati, whose inscription is found in the Bhagavati temple at Dirghasi (See no. 15 above).
2. Tbe corresponding date is the 24th. Dec. 1080. A. D.
3. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads "S. 1003" for "S. 1002" which is clear from the Sanskrit passage in lines 3 and 4 ("शाकाब्देकर खद्वयेन्दु गणिते")
4. Read "त्रिकलिंगाधिपतियैनराजराज देव प्रधानि." It means "the Pradhani or Chief of Rajarajadeva who is the Trikalingadhipati. According to the Dirghasi inscription (no. 15), Vanapati is said to have won over the Cholas in or before S. 998, when Rajaraja, father of Chodaganga, was the king of Kalinga.
5. The word 'माण' is derived from "मान". It is a measure in Sauth-Orissa and equal to 3 seers in weight.

No. 19

Mukhalinga*

Ś. 1002

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Sans.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1126; *A. R.* no. 251 of 1896

१ शाकाब्दे नयनार्क्करश्मि ग-
२ णिते वारे कवेस्सु(पु) व्यती-
३ पाते श्रावणके जनाद्दुन
४ इति ख्यातो विनीताग्रणीः[।]
५ प्रादाद्दीपमखण्डमिद्ध य-
६ शसोः पित्रोरति श्रेयसे(से)
७ भक्त्या श्रीमधुकेश्वराय
८ जगतान्नाथाय भता-
९ त्मने[॥] गोरिये[लु] [५०]

* It is on the south wall of the Kubera shrine of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 19th July, 1080 A. D. The Vyatīpāta-yoga had not occurred on that day, as per rules prescribed for it. On this day, however, there occurred the अमावाश्या on sunday. But, the नक्षत्र being पुष्या it did not fit for the occasion of व्यतीपात for which the following cambination is necessary:—
अमावाश्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or धनिष्टा or आर्द्रा नक्षत्र

No. 20

Vizagapatam C P. grant of Chodagaṅgadeva

Ś 1003

Ed.—by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.* XVIII, p. 161
[Scpt:—S. I. Nagari type; Lng. Snsk]
Noticed in the *Arch. Sur. Suth Ind.* Vol. II. p. 31, No. 212

The plates are five in number and they are attached to a ring having the royal seal which contains the emblems of a bull, a couchant and an elephant-goad or Chauri with a long handle.

[After the text as given in Appx I-B.]

Ll. 35—43:-

.. .. चोड़गङ्गदेवः कुशली समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति [।] विदित-
मस्तु भवतां ॥(।) सम्वाविषये चाकिवाडाख्यो ग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल स्सर्व्व-
पीड़ाविवर्ज्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षिति समकाल यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये हर-
नयन वियद्गगन चन्द्रगणिते शाकाब्दे मेषमास कृष्णाष्टम्यामादित्यवारे2 रे गुजेडाख्य ग्राम
निवासिने राजराजेश्वराय वलिपूजानिवेद्योत्सव करणाय चास्माभिर्द्दत्त इति ॥

1. The plates were obtained by the collector of Vizagapatam and they are now preserved in the Govt. Museum, Madras. They were secured by Sri Tarinicharana Rath.

2. According to Dr. Fleet, this date corresponds to the 4th. Apl. 1081 A. D. The 8th. *tithi* which fell in wednesday will be considered to be a *yoga* named 'बुधाष्टमी' which is auspecious for religious purpose. Here it is not so. The day is sunday.

No. 21

Mukhalinga❀

Ś. 1003.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1125; *A. R.* no. 250-B of 1896

१ शकवरुषंबुलु १०[०]३ श्रीमद्द(द)नन्तवर्म्म-
२ देवर प्रवद्द(र्द्ध)मान विजश्र(य)र(रा)ज्य सं-
३ वच्च(त्स)रमुलु८1यगु श्र(श्रा)ह्नि माघमास मु-
४ न क्षीणपक्षमुन सु(शु)क्रवारमुन2 दोर[प]-
५ [पेण्डूलमुसो]प बीरि कूतुरु घल्लेमा
६ श्री मदु(धु)कीस्व(श्व)र. देवरकु अक(ख)ण्डवर्त्तुलनु
७ रेण्डुनु तल्लिकि त[ण्ड्]कि तनकुनु
८ अचन्द्रार्क्कम्मुनकु पेट्टेनु गोरि्य-
९ लु १००[॥]

❀ On the south wall near the No. 19 above in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist suggests 9 in. *A R.*

2. The date is read by the Government Epigraphist as ई 1003. The corresponding date is the 24th. Dec. 1081 A. D. This is the day of मकरसंक्रांति or the उत्तरायण संक्रांति. The 8th श्राह्नि of चोडगङ्ग देव, therefore, starts before this date.

No. 22

Korni plates of Anantavarma Choḍagaṅgadeva (A)

Ś 1003 ¹

[Scpt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed. by G. V. Sitapati in the *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. I. pp. 44

Notied in A. R. No. 6 of 1824-25 and Bhandarkar's list or *I E.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1954.

Five plates attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a *Nandi*, a conch-shell and *wries.*

The plates were discovered from the village of Korni, near Kalingapatam in Srikakulam District.

[After the text as shown in Appx I-B]

Ll. 32—55

अनन्तवर्म्म चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली [।] समस्तामात्य प्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥ वराहवर्त्तन्यां खोन्नग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थलस्सर्व्व-पीड़ाविवर्ज्जितमाचन्द्राक्कक्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये ॥ हरनयन-वियद्गगन चन्द्रगणिते शाकाब्दे मीनमास कृष्णपञ्चम्यामादित्यवारे¹ सामान्यतो नानागो-त्रेभ्यः यजनयाजनाध्ययनध्यापनदानप्रतिग्रहषट्कर्म्मनिरतेभ्यः त्रिशतब्राह्मणेभ्यः धारा-पूर्व्वकमस्माभिर्द्दत्त इत्यस्य ग्रामस्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते ॥ पूर्व्वतः खोन्न ह्रोम्बरवल्लि तोनेङ्कि ग्रामानां त्(त्रि)कूट नोनेङ्कि ग्राम चक्र गर्त्त । आग्नेयतः वल्मीक सहित मरीच वृक्षः । तत्पश्चिमतः वक्रं गत्वा मरीचवृक्ष पंक्तिः । ततः खोन्नतोनेङ्कि खोल्लेर ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे वाल्मीक सहित मरीचवृक्षः । दक्षिणस्यां दिशि बृहद्वाल्मीकः । तत् पश्चिमतः वनराजिका । नैऋत्यां खोन्नकोल्लेर तूलुबु ग्रामाणां त(त्रि)कूटे तनूवापिका गर्त्त च । पश्चिमायां गर्त्त । वाय-व्यतः खोन्नतूलुबु गार ग्रामाणां गर्त्त तीर तृ(त्रि)कूटः ॥ खोन्नगार ह्रोम्बरवेल्लि ग्रामां तोनेङ्कि गर्त्त तृ(त्रि)कूटः ॥ [After this there follow two ślokas from Dharmma śāstra] महाक्षा(का)यस्थ स्त सन्धिविग्रहि मावुरय सूनुना दामोदरेण लिखितं । महाक्षशाली वल्लेगोजेनोत्कीर्ण्णं तः (इति)॥

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1. It corrsaponds to the 25th. March, 1082 A. D. Sanday. The 5th. तिथि actually starts at the end of this day. But if the 5th तिथि of the dark fortnight of the previous month will be taken for it corresponding to the 0th Feb, 1082, then that will be the last day of Kumbha

No. 23

Mukhalinga

slab to the left of the second entrance)

Ś. 1006 (4 ?)

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1115; *A. R.* no. 244 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p.707; no. 695, Noticed in Bhandarkar's list No. 1955; *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p 102, Nos. **3** & **4**.

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्री शकवरुष' बु-
२ लु १००[४]1 श्रीमद्(द)नन्त-
३ वर्म्म देवर प्रवद्(र्द्ध)-
४ मान विजयराज्य स'व-
५ त्च(त्स)रमुलु ८ यगु श्रा-
६ हि युत्तरायन(ण) निमि-
७ त्य(त्त)मुन मधुकीस्वर-

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*: On a slab to the left of the 2nd entrance into the temple of Madhukesvara

1. In S. I. I. it is read as '100(0) 6', although no symbol for '6' is there. The Government Epigraphist reads the date as 100[5] in *A. R.* no. 244 of 1896. Rangacharya, as usual, has copied it and says that Anantavarmadeva ruled from 1075-1146 A. D. So, the 8th श्राहि corresponds to Ś. 1005 or 1083 A. D. But, from the copperplate grant of अनन्तवर्म चोडगङ्गदेव it is found that his accession took place in S. 999 or 1077 A. D. (for details see Appendix II-A). Accordingly, his 8th श्राहि is equal to S. 1003-04. Since this record and no. 24 are issued for the occassion of उत्तरायण स'क्रांति in the same regnal year of चोड़गङ्ग, the शक year in both the cases ought to be the same. It may further be noted here that if the श्राहि of चोडगङ्गदेव was started from the day of 'Suniya' or the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of भाद्रपद, then the 8th श्राहि will start from the 6th August, 1082 A. D. and end on the 27th August, 1082 A. D. Accordingly, the उत्तरायण स'क्रांति of S. 1004 or 1082 A. D. will fall in his 8th regnal year.

८ देवरकु कट टम2 तम
९ यम्म पाम्पकम्मकु अ-
१० क(ख)एडवत्ति दीपमु य आ च[']द्राक्क-
११ मुनकु पेटि टन गोरि य-
१२ लु ५[०] [॥]

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2. Kattama may be the same person whose name is found in the inscription of Khillor temple of the Puri District as पञ्चाल काटम नायक (See no. 56)

No. 24

Mukhalinga *

Ś. 1004 (5)
[Scpt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1117; *A. R.* no. 246 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 397.

१ [ॐ] स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शख(क) वरुप[ं] वुलु १००४[1] श्रीमद-
२ नन्तवम्म(म्र्म)देवर प्रवर्द्ध म(मा न विजयराज्य सं व-
३ त्च(त्स)रमुलु८यगु श्री(श्रा)हियुत्तरायन सं क्र का न्ति[2]
४ निमित्य(त्त)मुन मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु शा-
५ निमादालि[3] रेकम पेनिमिटि कलपन-
६ यकुण्ड [अ]खण्ड़वत्तिदीपमु पेट्टि या-(अ)
७ चन्द्राक्कर्मुनुकुनु गोरि यनु ५०[।।]

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* Near the No. 23 above.

1. Rangacharya gives the date as S. 1004. He has evidently copied from ***A. R.*** no. 246 of 1896 The inscription seems to have been incised on the same date in which no. 22 was written and both the records are made on the same occasion for उत्तरायण संक्रांति.
2. The corrsponding date is the 25th Dec. 1082 A. D.
3. शानि-मादालि appears to be an official designation best owed on a drummer. The word मादर्लि might have been derived from मादल or मदल which means drum in Oriya.

No. 25

Murupaka grant of Anantavarma Chodagaṅga deva

Ś. 1005

[Scpt: N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed.—by R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* "The Eastern-Gangas". Eppendix of Incs. p. 25.

C. Atmaram B. A., B.L. gave the plates to R. Subba Rao who edited the same in *A.H.R.S.* The find spot of the plates is not known.

The number of plates is five. They are held on a ring with a seal which contains the images of a bull, the sun, a chowrie etc.

[After the text as given in App. I-B]

Ll. 35—73:—

चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली । समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां परडविषये मुरुपाक ग्रामश्चतुम्सीमावच्छिन्न ससजलस्थल सर्व्व पीड़ा विवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क-क्षि[ति] समकाल यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये ॥ भूतगगनविय[त] शशि गणिते शकाब्दे उत्तरायण संक्रान्त्यां* नरेन्द्रेश्व(श्व)रदेवस्य पूजा निवेद्य नृत्यगीतवाद्य करणाय विमानस्य खण्डपुत्रेत[त]संस्काराय[1] चास्माभिर्द्दत्त इति ॥ अस्मिन्ग्रामें भारद्वाज गोत्रस्य दारपशम्म(र्म्म)णः पुत्र: चामेनशर्म्मा तचा(क्ष्णा)स(स्य)क्ष(क्ष्णा)द्र(त्र) दामोदरस्य पुत्रो रेमनाख्य(ख्य:) अस्य कुल समद्भूत प्रोलयशु(सु)त नायनाख्य(ख्य:) पिन्नपि शु सु)त अयितनाख्य(ख्य:) धाल्लेक श(म)र गोमनाख्यः । एते पञ्च गधा(ठ्या)ष्मं परिकल्पित वृत्त्यां देवस्थानस्य रक्षा स्थापिता इति ॥ अस्य ग्रामस्य मीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते । पूर्व्वतः स्थापित शिला । तद्दक्षिणतः मुरुपाक नपिटपाटन वर शीमाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे गुमुरु[2] वासिका । आग्ने-यतः मुरुपाक लोवनवर ग्राम मा)णां त्(त्रि)कूटे स्थापित शिला । ततो वायव्यतः स्थापितशिला तत्पश्चिमतः तिंत्रिणी समूह । तद्दक्षिणतः स्थापितशिला । तत्पश्चिमतः तिंत्रिणी समूह । तद्-दक्षिणतः वल्मीकः[।] तत्पर्व्वतः वल्मीकः । तदाग्नेयतः वल्मीकः । तद्दक्षिणतः मुरुपाक लेञ्जरह श्रीमस्तक ग्रामाणां त्रिकूटे स्थापित शिला । तद्दक्षिणतः ककवनराजि । दक्षिणस्यांदिशि उप-

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* The Corresponding date is the 25 Dec, 1083 A. D.

1. Read 'खण्डस्फटित संस्काराय'

2. It may be identified with the modern village of Gulumuru in the Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam District.

रस्थ वल्मीकः । तदुत्तरतः तिंत्रिणीसमूह् । तत्पश्चिमतः तिंत्रिणी समूह् । तद्दक्षिणतः निम्बवृक्षः । तत्पश्चिमतः तटाकसेतौ स्थापित शिला । तद्दक्षिणतः मुरुपाक ळोव कोइवेर ग्रामाणां त्रिकूटे तटाकसेतौ तिंत्रिणी वृक्षः । नैरृत्यां दिशि मुरुपाक कोइवेर त्रिजयपुर ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)-कूटे गर्त्त [।] पश्चिमायांदिशि मुरुपाक त्रिजयपुर बुरुमुर ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे गर्त्त । वायव्यादिशि मुरुपाक बुरुमूर वीमाद ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटस्थ गुल्मः । तत्पूर्व्वतः गोमूत्र वक्रेण वल्मीकः[।] ततः ईषद् वक्रेण पूर्व्वतो वल्मीकः[।] तदुत्तरतः तिंत्रिणी वृक्षः [।] तत्पूर्व्वतः वल्मीकः । तदुत्तरतः मुरुपाक वीमद रेङ्ग ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे पर्वतिका [।] उत्तरस्यां दिशि भूशिलाः[।] तदाग्नेयतः पर्व्वतिका शिखरं । तदाग्नेयतः वल्मीकः [।] तत् पूर्व्वतः तिंत्रिणी पंक्ति(ङ्क्ति) [।] ईशान्यां दिशि तिंत्रिणी वृक्षः ॥ बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् । स्वदत्तां परदत्तामवा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां क्रिमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते । मा(म)हाकायस्थ सन्धिविग्रहि माबुराय सूनुना दामोदरेण लिखितम् । मा(म)हाक्षशालि वल्लेमोजेनोत्कर्ण्णं(र्णम्) ॥

No. 26

Yudhishthira temple (Mahendra mountain)*

S. ?

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1351; *A. R.* no. 396 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 425.

१ [सिद्ध'] जयति निजभुजा[ली] निर्ज्जितोर्व्वीपमौलि प्रणतिगलित माल्याल'क्रि(कृ)ति (ता) स्था[न]-
२ भूमिः[।] विमलय[ति] यदीय' धाम लोक' सम[स्त'] कलिमलिनितमुच्चैर्भ्राजि राजेन्द्र-चोलः [॥]
३ निर्ध्वस्तन्निज विक्रमेण विमलादित्य' कुलूतेश्वर'1 स'ग्रिह् याद्रि निभान् कलिङ्गपद्रिनान्द-
४ [न्ता]करो वारणा[न्भि]त्वा दण्डपति ज्जगद्विजयिनो राजेन्द्रचोलस्य सन्ध्याप्रान्ते शिख[रे]
५ व्यधत्त2 विजयस्त'-
६ भम्महेन्द्राचले [॥]3

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* There are three inscriptions lying near the Kunti shrine where three more Tamil inscriptions are found. All these records have been published in *S. I. I.* Vol. V, nos 1352-A, 1352-B and 1353-C. These inscriptions are the Tamil version of this record of राजेन्द्रचोड.

1. Vimaladitya, king of Kuluta, is not identified. Rangacharya, however, is of opinion that he is the brother-in-law of Rajendrochola.

2. In between the lines 4 and 5 there are a few letters not yet deciphered. These letters seem to be not forming any part of the text wich is not metrically incomplete.

3. Below the inscription there are the images of two fishes and a sitting tiger in front of the fishes.

No. 27

Mukhalinga

Ś. 1005.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1118; *A. R.* no. 246-A of 1896

१ शख(क) वरुष'वुलु १००५ श्रीमधु-
२ कीश्वर देवरकु पूज़ारि **माधवभट** लु पे-
३ ट्टिन अक(ख)एड़ वत्ति दीपमु य च[ं]द्र(द्रा)र्क्क मु गो-
४ रियलु [५]०[॥]

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1. 'पूजारी' or the 'Archakas' of the temple of मधुकेश्वर at Mukhalingam(Srikakulam Dt.) are the Kalingis Among the Kalingis there are two importent sections namly: क्रिन्ताल कालिंगि and बूरगां-कालिंगि. The letter sub caste use the sacred thred like ब्राह्मण. The titles used by them are नाइडु, नायलु, चौधुरी, बिशोयी, पधान, जेन्ना, रवाइ and नायिक (Vide *castes and Tribes oj southern India*, by Tharston, Vol. III p. 49). Their mother tongue is some times Oriya and some times Telugu. Except the first two titles as given above, the rest of the titles are also used by the Khandaits in Orissa. At present they are not using the caste title of 'भट्ट', as in the case of माधव भट्ट in the present inscription. The Kalingis are the ancient inhabitents of Kalinga. Their caste-people are not living beyond the south of Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam District. In Ganjam they are known as Kalinji and they use the caste titles of बराड, बारिक, बेहरा, दलाइ, गउड, मलिक, पात्र, पुलाइ, राउत, सान्त, साहु, गुरु etc. (See Thurston's castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. III p. 50)

No. 28

Sellada grant of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva*

Ś 1006

[Scpt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Noticed in A. R. No. 6 of 1918-19; Bhandarkar's list in *I E.* XXI, App. No. 1956.

Ed. by Dr. C. Narayan Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. VIII. pp. 183

[After the *Prasasti* as shown in App I-B]

Ll. 27—37

कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति-श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मा चोडगङ्गदेव[:] कुशली[।।] समस्तामात्य प्रमुखजनपदान समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवता रूपावर्त्तनिविषये सेल्लदाख्य ग्रामः1 चतुःस्सीमावच्छि(च्छि)न्न[:] सजलस्थलं सर्व्वपीड़ा विवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क क्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य-यशोभिवृद्धये ऋतु-गगन-वियत्-चन्द्र गणिते शकाब्दे तद्ग्रामस्थ भगवत्यै पूजानैवेद्य-दीपादिकरणाय देवाग्रहगण कृष्युदित संस्थाराय्2 चा(त्र)तला ग्रामनिवाशी(सी) वल्लनपोङ्गस्तस्य पुत्रः नन्निपोङ्गस्तस्य पुत्राय कोमरचन्द्राय मादरमनवर्त्तिका3स्माभि र्द्दत्तेति:(ति)[।।]

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* This set of plates was discovered along with five other sets from Srikakulam.

1 This village may be identified with the modern village of Sailada in the old Parlakimedi Zamindary.

2 Read खण्डस्फुटित संस्कारार्थं

3 The meaning of this word is not clear. But, the word 'मनवृत्ति' is a term used among the Oriyas of Ganjam in the sence of 'maintainance'.

No. 29

Mukhalinga *

Ś [1007] the 9th श्राङ्कि of Choḍagaṅga
[Scpt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1058; *A. R.* no. 191 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 342.

१ श्री मद्नन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध मा-
२ न विजयराज्य संवत्सरंवुलु ६ श्राह्कि
३ मेश(ष)शुक्ल ५यु गुरुवारमुन1 श्रीम-
४ [धु]केश्वरदेवरकु पुरबरि2 मंञ्चिपेग(ग्ग)ड़ अ[खंड़]-
५ वर्त्तिदीपमुनकुं वेट्टिन माड़ लेनिंट्टिकि पू-
६ लिञ्चेरुवु ड़िग्गिलि पुट्टेंडु नेल अचन्द्रार्क्कमु
७ ··नड़पंगलवारु [।]

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* On the 3rd pillar in the right row of आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The 8th श्राङ्कि of चोडगंग falls in Ś 1004-5. Accordingly, the 9th श्राङ्कि is equal to Ś 1005-6. The date is not regular.

2. पुरवरि is an official designation to which we come accross for the first time in this record. This designation seems to have been borrowed from the Chola administration, according to which a पुरवरि functions the duty of a पुरवुवरि who is in the charge of tax-free villages (vide *Hindu Administrative Institutions*, p. 371 by V. R. R. Dikshitar; *Historical sketch of Deccan*. pp. 372-3, by K. V. Subramania Aiyar).

No. 30

Mukhalinga*

Ś. 1007

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol V, no. 1146; *A. R.* no. 263 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam. no. 419.

१ [स्वस्ति ॥] [श]कवर्षंबुलु १००७ य...
२ [श्रीम]द्नन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्र[व]-
३ [र्द्धमान] विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]
४ ...गु स्राहि युत्तरा[य]ण सं[]-
५ [क्रान्तिनि]मित्य(त्त)मुन1 दीर्ग्गासि क[ं]-
६ ... तुरु दबलप यनि-
७ [यंकमी]मेश्वरमुन सानि पेट्टि-
८ .... अ(आ)चंन्द्राक्कं मु अखंड-
९ ... ...

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* This inscription is on a slab found at the west face of the southern entrance into the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government Epigraphist had not given the date, but remarked as "obliterated." Rangacharya had followed the same. But, in consideration of the शकाब्द given in the 1st line as 1007 and the occasion for the grant mentioned in the lines 4 and 5 as उत्तरायण संक्रान्ति (=मकर संक्रांति), I conclude that the grant was made on the 24th Dec. 1085 A. D. wednesday.

No. 31

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1012

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1145; *A. R.* No. 257-A of 1896

१ शाकाब्दे भानुमत्यंबरशशिगणि-
२ ते कृष्णपक्षादितिथ्यां कन्या सं-
३ क्रांत्ति काले रवितनयदिने रा-[1]

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† It is on a slab to the left of the southern entrance of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The inscription is left unfinished. The date of the record is not regular. It is necessary to point out here that there occurred a long gap of about five years between 1085-1090 A. D. within wich period no inscription is found in Kalinga.

No. 32

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1013

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Snsk. and Tel.]
S. I. I. V. no. 1108; *A. R* no. 237 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 488,

१ शाकाब्दे गुणचन्द्र खें दुगणि-
२ ते श्रीभारती श्रीजयश्रीनाथः1
३ प्रतिपक्ष राजनिकर प्रध्वं-
४ स दीक्षागुरुः । दीपं प्रादिश दु-
५ त्तरायण तिथौ ब्रह्मान्वयो-
६ त्तंसको गोकर्न्नें[श्वरे]मधुकेश्व-
७ रायं सुकविस्तुत्याय नित्यो-
८ दयः । हरचरण सरसिजा-
९ लिरगुणनिधि रनवद्य हृद्य चा-
१० रित्रः । म(मा)ण्डलिक गन्धवारण इ-
११ ति विदितो ब्रह्मचक्रवर्तित सु-
१२ तः । [।] इ अखण्डवर्त्ति दीप-
१३ मुनकु [नेइ हो]णला तामर-
१४ चेरु न(व)गरु अ(आ)चन्द्रार्क्क-
१५ मु नडपंगलवारु [॥]

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† This inscription is on a slab right of the entrance into the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. श्री जयनाथ was a ब्राह्मण and poet. He seems to be the commander-in-chief like Vanapati under the kings राजराज and his son चोड़गंग. He defeated many enemy-kings in favour of his master, चोडगंग. His father was a मांडलिक named गन्धवारण ब्रह्म चक्रवर्त्ति.
The title 'श्रीभारती' seems to have been used by श्रीनाथ as a family title. Generally speaking this title was used by the 'Avadhutas', according to the following verses of बृहत् शङ्कर विजयम्, quoted in a book named 'अवधूताश्रम'- अवधूता दशधा यथा बृहच्छङ्कर विजये-

तीर्थाश्रम वनारण्य गिरिपर्वत सागराः ।
सरस्वती भारती च पुरीति दश कीर्त्तिताः ॥'

(Vide *Notices of Sanskrit MSS.* Second series, by Mm. H. Sastri, Vol. III, pt. i, p. 8). But, the title 'श्रीभारती' is used here as a family designation.

No. 33

Visakhapatna[1]

Ś. 101[4].

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 651; *A. R.* no. 99 of 1909;

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1674, No. 63.

१ स्वस्ति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्र–
२ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सरं वुलु
३ १७ नेंटि शकवरुषंवु१०१[४] नेंटि कन्य क्रि(कृ)–
४ ष्ण १० सोमवार मुनंडु2 श्रीमतु विशा-
५ खपट्टण मैन कुलोत्तुंगचोड पट्टणमु-
६ न नेगरमु3 पन्निद्दन्रन् मा[त्तो]ट्टमान मकु-
७ ल वल्लि पत्तणमन अं[ज्ज]कण्णातु व्या–
८ पारि पत्ननाव्रित्य नाना राजविद्याधर समंकत्तुवंट्टि असा[व]न प-
९ द्दिनेम्मिदि भूमि नगर सेनापति4 अइन मलमांड्ल मातामनकु नि-
१० च्चिन शासनपत्रमु [।] विशाखपट्टण मैन कुलोत्तुंगचोड़पट्टण मुन
११ अन्यूनुव पेरुवडिकि तूर्पुन सीम(मा)संद्धि र्प्राकारुवु दक्षिणसीमस–
१२ ंद्धि देवांड़िइल्लु मेर पश्चिमसीम(मा)सन्धि उप्पुटेन्न उत्तरसीम मा)स–
१३ ंद्धि[द]म्मन्नम्मि वेलकुंगोनि विड़िचिन इल्लु लोपुगानु ल्लन्यूट्टु व–
१४ ... रंपल्लिनि अ(आ)चंद्राक्कर्मु निच्चितिमि पल्लिरिलोपैन इल्लकु अ[रु]–
१५ वनमु कान्कि मंवल्सु वीनि परि–
१६ हरिंच्चितिमि[॥] दीनिकि विघ्नमु सेसिनवारु
१७ गंगकर्त्त(र्त्ता)वेयु गविलल ब्राह्मणुल वधिंच्चिन पातकमुंवो-
१८ ंद्दुरु ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ता [ं] वा यो हरेति वसुं[ं]द्धरा[ं]
१९ षष्ट्रिं वर्षं स[ह]स्राणि विष्ठाया[ं]-
२० जायते क्रि(कृ)मिः ।[।]

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1. The inscription is on a slab lying near the resident of one Paravastu Rangacharya of Visakhapatnam city.
2. In *A. R.* no. 99 of 1909 the date is given as Ś 1012 and the 13th R. Y. The Government Epigraphist for India in *S.I.I.* reads 101[3]. If the अाङ्कि 17 of चोडगङ्ग is read correctly, then the शक year must be 1014. The estronomical combination, as found in the record, fits only with Ś 1014. So, the corresponding date may be taken as the 30th August, 1092 A. D. Monday.
3. The modern Visakhapatna was also called as कुलतुङ्गचोड़ पाटण
4. The commandar of the town.

No. 34

Mukhalinga

Ṡ. 1014

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1137; *A. R.* no. 260 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 411.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुषंबुलु १०१४ गुने-
२ गिट उत्तरायण स‌ंक्रान्त1 अनिय‌ंक्क-
३ भीमी(मे)श्वरदेवरकु‌ं दिरुवांडि कु-
४ ‌ंतुऋ राजराज देवर वेलामुन2
५ नड‌ु‌ंगांप पेट्टिट अख‌ंड्वर्त्ति(र्त्ति)-
६ [दि]विय अ(आ)च‌ंद्राक्क‌ंमु नड़प‌ंगल-
७ वारु [।।]

• This inscription is on a slab found at the right of the estern entrance into the भीमेश्वर temple of Mukhalinga.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1092 A. D.

2. This inscription was recorded during the reign of राज राज, probably राज राज-नरेन्द्र of E. Chalukya dynasty of Vengi

No. 35

Tekkali stone inscription of the time of Devenravarman

S. 1015

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

Deciphered by Sri S. N. Rajaguru from the orginal

१ [सिद्धं] श्री देवेन्द्रवर्म[1]
२ स्य विजयराज्ये सन्यासतीर्थे
३ विजयपल्लि प(का) पद्मचन्द्रस्य
४ रामचण्डी प्रतिष्ठा ... ...
५ ज्येष्ठ कृष्ण पञ्चम्यां सम्वत्सरे २३
६ ... शकाब्द १०१५[2]

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1. It is not possible to identify Devendravarman of this inscription with Davendravarma-Rajaraja I, father of Chodaganga as he died on or before S. 999, when his son came to the throne. We meet, however, the name of one Devendravarman in the Bhimesvara temple inscription of द्राक्षाराम, who is said to have been defeated by Kulottungachoda. (Vide *S. I. I.* Vol.IV, No.1239, L.10).
2. The corresponding date is the 18th April, 1093 A. D.

No. 36

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1015

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel..]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1106; *A. R.* No. 235 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol I. Ganjam, no. 386

१ शाकाब्दे शरचन्द्रखेंदु गणिते से-
२ नाधिपाग्रेसर: श्रीमत्सा(सिंह)हण1[ना]
३ यको वणपति2र्द्दीपं कुलोद्दीप-
४ न: । प्रद3न्मेरियदण्डन(ना)यक सु-
५ त स्सूर्य्योपरागे स्थिरं4 ख्यात[:] श्री-
६ मधुकेश्वराय सुमति: पोतं विका-
७ नंदन: । जलमूरि वारु ई दिविय-
८ कु नेइ अ(आ)चंद्रार्क्कमु नड़पंगल वा-
९ रु [॥]

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† The inscription is at the left of the entrance into आस्थानमंडप of Madhukesvara temple.

1. The letter त्सा appears like त्सिं. So the name of the doner is सिंहण नायक.

2. वणपति seems to be a title.

3. Read प्रादान्मेरिय दंडनायक

4. There was a solar eclipse on the 23rd September, 1093 A. D. in the month of आश्विन.

5. Jalamuri is identical with the modern village of Jelmur in Srikakulam District.

No. 37

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1015

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk. and Tel.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1077; *A. R.* no. 208 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 059.

१ शाकाब्दे शरचन्द्रखेन्दु गणिते श्रीकेतनार्य्यात्म-
२ ज[:] । श्रीमद्दद्दपनायको वल(ल)ग[1]सद्ग्रामाधि वा-
३ सस्सुधी[:।] मन्त्रिस्थोम·शिरोमणिर्द्विजपति[:] श्रीचो-
४ डगङ्ग प्रभो[2] द्वादश्यां[3] मधुकेश्वराय सम-
५ दा दीपम्महत्यां ध्रुवं । इ अखण(ण्ड)वर्त्ति दीप-
६ मुनकु [मेण]ला ता[म]र चेरुवुन्नवारा(रु) चन्द्रा-
७ र्क्कमु नूनिय नड़पङ्गलवारु [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar of the left row of the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of मधुकेश्वर

1. This village may be identified with the modern Valaga village near श्रिकाकुलम्.
2. The donor is one Daddapa Nayaka, the son of श्रि केतनाचार्य. He was the minister of चोडगङ्गदेव. The name of a Daddapa Nayaka is found in No. 48.
3. If this द्वादशी is meant for महाद्वादशी or उत्थापन द्वादशी, then the corresponding date must be the 3rd Nov, 1093 A. D., Thursday, That महाद्वादशी is named for a द्वादशी occurred in the month of कार्त्तिक शुक्लपक्ष, is quite evident from the inscription No. 11 .

No. 38

Ronanki (Srikakulam Dt)

Ś 1015

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1348; *A. R.* no. 393 of; 1869;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 685, Ganjam, no. 148.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)ख(क) वरुषंबुलु १०१५ गुनेण्डु
२ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजवल-
३ पर(रा)क्रम परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभट्टारक महा-
४ राज(जा)धिराज राज परमेस्व(श्व)र नवन[वति] सहस्र कुंजरा-
५ धीश्वर त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति गङ्गान्वयाचल वनस्तंभ[1]
६ श्री[म]च्चोडगङ्गदेवर द्वितीयलक्ष्मीयैन लक्ष्मीदे[वु]-
७ लु १६गु स्राहि युत्तरायणमुनांडु[2] रोनेंकि[3] म[हा] दे-
८ वरक निवेद्यमुनकुगा निरुपुटिट नेल याचन्द्राक्कर्क स्था
९ इं(यि)गा निच्चिरि[।] दीनिं जेडकुर्एड नड़पन वारिकिनस्व(श्व)मेधमुन
१० प(फ)लमु[॥] दीनिंकि विघ्नमु सेसिरेनि गंगकरुत वेडग-
११ ड[4](वि)लव वधिइंच्चिन पातकमुन बडुवारु[॥] सर्वमांग-
१२ ल्य महाश्री [॥]

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* This inscription is on a stone lying on the bank of the वंशधारा river near this village.

1. This royal *title* was introduced by Vajrahasta V, the grand father of चोड़गंगदेव

2. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec., 1093 A. D. Saturday (मकरसंक्राति). A large number of grants are made in उत्तरायण or मकरसंक्रांति as it was an auspecious day for issuing grants. (Vide App. V)

3. Ronanki is identified with the modern village of the same name, situated near Srikakulam. The inscription was found in that village.

4. The word वेड्गड़ means one thousand cows. The word वेड्(=1000) is Telugu, but गड़' =cow is Oriya.

No. 39

Ronanki (Srikakulam Dt)*

Ś. 1015

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1347; *A. R.* no. 392 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 685. Ganjam, no.147; Bhandarkar's list. no.1957; *J. A. S. B;* Vol. LXXII. pt. i, p. 102, no. 5

१ स्वस्ति [॥] सख(शक) वरुषंबुलु १०१५ गुनेण्डु
२ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजवल [प]-
३ राक्रम परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभ[ट्टा]रक महार(रा)जाधिर रा)ज
४ प्रमेस्व श्व)र नवनवतिसहस्रकुञ्जराधीस्व(श्व)र। त्रिकलिंगा[धि]
५ पति ग ग्गान्वयावल'वनस्त'भ श्री'म]च्चोडगङ्गदेवर द्विती[य]
६ लक्ष्मीयैन लक्ष्मीदेवुलु १६गु स्राहि युत्तरायणम [ना]2एड्र रो-
७ [ग] कि सिद्धेश्वर देव[र]क निवेदग्ग'नोकग निरूपट्टि नैल या-
८ च'द्राक(र्क) स्थइंगानिच्चिरि [॥]दीनिं जेड्कुण्ड् नड़पिनवरिकि नस्व(श्व)में
९ द(ध)म न प(फ)लम[।]दीनिकि विघ्नसु सेसिरेनि ग'गाक[ऋ]-
१० त वेइ गइ लल वदि(धि'इंच्चिन पातकम न व-
११ ड'ग्गलवारु सर्व मांगल्य महा श्री [।]

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* This inscription is found on the 1st and 2nd faces of the slab at Ronanki which also contains the inscription No. 38 above,

1 The epithet नवनवतिसहस्रकुंजराधीश्वर indicates that चोड़गंग was the lord of 99,000 elephants. Probably his war potentiality was immence, According to the old system of forming battalion for the armies in India, as described in No. 141 (*f. n.* 3), a गुल्म will consist of 9 chariots + 9 elephants + 27 horses + 45 foot-soldiers Hence, if चोडगंग had 99,000 elephants, then he might have proportionately maintained 11,000 गुल्म (battalions), which consisted of 99,000 chariots + 99,000 elephants + 2,97,000 horses + 4.95,000 foot-soldiers. There is tittle doubt, however, that a huge army was in his possession while his empire was extended from the Godavari in the South and the Ganges in the north, including some fewdatory states in the western parts of his Kingdom.

2 It corresponds to the 24th Dec, 1093 A, D, as in the case of the previous record (No, 38).

No. 40

Mukhalinga*

Ś 1016 (?)

[Scpt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1116; *A. R.* no. 245 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 396.

१ शकाब्द'बुलु १०१६1गु नेण्टि यु-
२ त्तरायण स'क्रांति2 नांडु दुष्टो-
३ प3 कोडुक घडिकाटय मधुके-
४ श्वरदेवरकु यखण्डवर्त्ति-
५ दीपमेत्ते दीनि नाच'द्राक्क'मु
६ नडपुनदि तोटकलिवोर4 मु
७ नवारु [॥]

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* This inscription is on a slab to the left of the second entrance into the temple of मधुकेश्वर

1. The Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* gives the date as S 1014. Rangacharya has also copied the same. I have read the date from the original as S. 1016, which I believe is correct.
2. The corresponding date is the 25th Dec, 1094 A. D. Monday
3. The Government Epigraphist reads "दु-प". I read the missing letter as ष्टो. So, the name is दुष्टोप
4. There is a village named कलिवर, near Dusi Ry. Station on the South Eastern-Railway. Probably, तोटाकलिवर is the same or another village of that locality in Srikakulam district.

No. 41

Muhalinga *

Ś 1020

[Scpt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1033; *A. R.* no. 167 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 318, Bhandarkars list No. 1958 and *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, pt. I, 102, No. 7

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुषंबुलु १०२० नेण्डु श्रीम-
२ दनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय रा-
३ ज्य सम्वत्सरंबुलु २३ श्राहि सिंह शु-
४ क्लाष्टमि(मी)यु नादि[त्यवा]र1 निमित्य(त्त)मुन
५ श्रीमधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरकु त्यागिनट टवु-
६ रुडुनु वीरि कूंतुरु भूमाण्डिगु नै
७ अ(आ)चंद्राक्कस्थाई(यि) कांगा वीरिद्दरु पेट्टिटन अ-
८ ख[ण्ड] दि]र्त्ति दीपमुलु रेंडु २ रेंडनु मा-
९ डलु १० [।।]

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* This inscription is on the second pillar in the right row of आस्थानमंडप of the temple of मधुकेश्वर.

1. The corresponding date is the 8th Aug. 1098 A. D. Sunday. Actually, the 8th *tithi* falls on the previous day, i. e. Saturday.

It should be noted here that there is a long gap in time be between Nos. 40 and 41. Probably there appeared some troubles during this period in Kalinga, for which reason the normal activities in social life were suspended. I think, the Cholas, who invaded Kalinga at different times as is evident from the descriptions given in *Kalingattu Parani* (Vide App IV) and in an inscription of the Bhimesvara temple at Draksharam (Vide *S.I.I.* Vol IV no. 1239) are responsible for prevalence of an abnormal condition there.

No. 42

Draksharama temple (E. Godavari Dt.)*

Ś. 1021 (?)

[Scpt: Tel: Lng. Sans. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1363; *A. R.* no 433 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 743, Godavari, no. 339.

१ ... ...
२ स्यात[।] श्रीमति सन्धिविग्रहि पद(दे) श्रीचोडग[ङ्ग]भोः [।]
३ कायस्थान्वय वार्द्धिवर्द्धनविधो रासीत्कलानान्निधे [र्मां] ... रे
४ च्चमनाम यस्य विदित[ः] श्रीखण्ड नामा पिता। शाकाब्दे गणिते
५ गणी श[शि]कर व्योमेन्दुभिः पुण्यकृ(दृ)[क्षा]राम निवासिने भ-
६ गवते दीपं प्रदीपद्युतिः [।] भीमेशाय सदक्षिणायन दि-
७ ने प्रादादखण्डोज्ज्वलं श्रीमा[न्] रेचननामदे(धे)यविदितः प्र-
८ त्यक्ष कल्पद्रुमः [।] शकवर्ष १०३०[?] स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्री-
९ विष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
१० त्सर ३[९](?)श्राहि दक्षिणायन संक्रान्ति (ति) द्रि(त्रि)कलिङ्गेश्व(श्व)रुनि स[न्धि]वि-
११ ग्रहि रेचन2 अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय १ दीनिकि नाचन्द्रार्क्कमु नेयु
१२ सरिईंच्चुवारुगां गिलरमु न पेद्दवोयु ना-
१३ वयुं गाटियवोयु नावियु द्दोड्डिय वो-
१४ यु वदियु तलगांशि नाविय वेरसिन बोलु
१५ नल्वुरुं बूटागां प्रोलवोल नाविय बसमु न
१६ ....

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* It is at the east-entrance of the Bhimesvara temple.

1. This grant is made in शक श[शि]कर व्योमेन्दु or शक 1021. But, in the prose portion it was read by the Government Epigraphist as शक 1030 (see the line 8) while the श्राहि of विष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजा is read as '3[9]'. Therfore, doubt arises whether the date is 1021 or S 1030. Most probably, the regnal year should be '3[0]' insted of '3[9]'.

2. The donor of this grant is one Rechana who is the 'सन्धिविग्रहि' or the minister of war and peace of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva. The name of a सन्धि-विग्रहि मावुरय, under the same king, has been mentained during the years 1082 and 1083 A. D. Either Rechana was succeeded by मावुराय in between the years 1083 and 1099 A. D., or both were working under चोड़गङ्ग देव from different centres.

No. 43

Bhogapuram† (Visakhapatna Dt.)

Ś. 10|2|7(?).

[Scpt. Tel; Lng Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 655; *A. R.* no. 365 of 1905;
Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1605, Vizagapatam, No. 4.

१ स्वस्ति [।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान वि-
२ जयराज्य सम्वत्सर बुलु [२]¹१ श्राद्दि स(श)क वर्षंबुलु
३ १०[२]७ गु नेण्टि त्रि(वृ)श्चिक सं क्रांत्तियु' ग्रि(कृ) ष्ण पं ञ्च-
४ मियु त्रि(बृ)[ह] स्पति वारमुनांडु¹ भोगपुरमुन² वेसिरट्टडूल-
५ चेत लो[कि]मानि सेट्टि सेत्रट्टु ग्रोल्चु द्रुव्यमिच्चि चेरवु-
६ क्रिंद ३४ जेनकोल³ ··· पुट्ल ... सव्र्वभ्य त्तरमुना वेल-

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† The inscription is on a slab lying in the middle of the village of Bhogapuram in the Bhimlipatam Taluk of Visakhapatna district.

1. Most probably the date is to be read as s 1022, वृश्चिक, कृष्ण ५मी, बृहस्पतिवार and the श्राद्दि as 21, so that the corresponding date will be the 25th Oct. 1100 A.D., Thursday; other wise the date will be irregular.

2. Bhogapur still goes under the same name. It is an ancient place of Kalinga. According to a copperplate inscription of Kokilivarman of the E. Chalukya family (A. R. 1909, p. 106),Bhogipura was a Vishaya (district) of Madhyama-Kalinga. From another stone inscription of 1109, found in Bhogapuram (Vide *A. R.* no. 363 of 1905), we learn that in the time of the Ganga king Anantavarman (राज राज देव II), the third son of चोडग'ग देव, a merchant named कण्णम नायक constructed a Jaina temple called राजराज जिनालय, in the same place. Most probably that name was selected after the name of the Ganga king Anantavarma Rajaraja II who ruled from 1170-71 A. D. to 1190 A. D. (Vide *O.H.R J.* Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2, the Kenduli plates of Narasimhadeva IV, App. II).

3. जेनकोल or Jaina-Kola is a scale used to measure lands. Probably it was introduced by the Jainas for which reason it was so named.

७ गवाङ्ग मा ... कमु सेसि [सं]क्रांन्ति
८ दान मिच्चिरि[॥]दीनि नाचंद्राक्कर्मु नड़पङ्गलवारु देसि र[ट्ट]-
९ डूल ईधर्म्मवु विघ्नमु सेसिनवारु वानरसि व्रच्चिनरु
१० गंगा कर्त(र्त्ती) वेइ गोवुल[वो]डि्ड़नवारु नडपिनं वारिकि
११ वेय (अ)श्वमेघमुल फलमु[॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत
१२ वंसुंद्धर(रां) षष्टिवर्ष सहस्राणि विष्ठायां जायते क्रि(कृ)मिः ॥

No. 44

Mukhalinga

Ś. 1024

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I .I. Vol. V, no. 1005; *A. R.* no. 140 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 699, Ganjam, no.291; Bhandarkar's list, no.1959; *J. A. S. B*; Vol. LXXII. p. 102, no. 8

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष १०[२]४ नेण्टि श्रीम-
२ दनन्तवर्म्म देव[र] प्रवर्द्धमा-
३ [न] विजयराज्य सम्वत्स[र] [२]८1 ने-
४ ण्टि विषु[व] संक्रान्ति2 नांडु श्रीम-
५ धु केश्वरस्देवरकु [वी]रचो-
६ ड देवर3 नकरपुवाड4-
७ पुर [उ]रि वाकिलि उत्तरमुनां[डु]
८ चंद्राक्कस्थाइगां वेट्टिन नैवेद्य-
९ भूमि पुट्लु ८ [॥]

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† On a pillar to the left of the entrance into the central shrine in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *A. R.* no. 140 of 1896 the Government Epigraphist for India had rightly decipherd the श्राद्दि as 28. But, in *S. I. I.* V, no. 1005, it is wrongly given as '[3]8'

2. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1102 A. D.

3. वीरचोड is the third son of Kulottunga Chola. He (वीरचोड) was appointed as the Viceroy of Vengi for two times. I have concluded that he was the maternal uncle and father-in-law of चोडगंगदेव (See *O.H.R.J.* vol. V, pp. 52-55). One of his damaged inscriptions is found in the temple of Lingaraja at Bhubanesvara (Vide No. 57 above). In Rangacharya's Vol II, Godavari, no. 48-A., reference is made to an inscription of वीरचोड found at jagannathpur near Coconada. According to Hultzsch, वीरचोड ruled Vengi from 1078 to 1084 A. D. and 1088-9 to atleast 1092-3 A. D. (*E. I.* VI, p. 335). He married a Ganga princess (*S.I.I.* III no. 120)

4. For identification of Kalinganagara *alias* Nagara or Nakarapuvada with Mukhalinga of Srikakulam district, see *E. I.* IV, pp. 187-9.

No. 45

Gudivāḍā village (Visakhapatna Dt.)

S. (?)

Rangacharya's vol. III, Vizagapatam no. II

The text of this inscription is not available. Rangacharya says that it is a damaged stone inscription, lyng in the village of Gudivada in Visakhapatna District. As no text is available and I had no opportunity to examin the original of it, there is no other option left except quoting the note given by Rangacharya as follows:—

"On a stone in the middle of the street, An undated private grant in the reign of Śrī Anantavarmadeva (1077-1146)"

As the date of the record is not associated with it, we can hardly identify the king Anantavarman with Choḍagaṅgadeva, because Anantavarman is used as a title by all Gaṅgā kings after Vajrahasta V.

No. 46

Gudivada village (Vishakhapatam)

Ś (?)

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1066, Vizagapatam, No. 12.

The text of this inscription is also not available like No. 45 above. It is also found in the same village of Gudivada of Visakhapatna district. Rangacharya's brief note is, therefore, quoted below:—

"In the same place (where No. 45 is found). Grant by a Gokarṇarāja† of Guḍivāḍa in the reign of Anantavarmadeva."

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† It is interesting to note here that the name Gokarna tempts one to identify him with the famous गोकर्ण who is said to have defeated along with his master चोड़गंग देव by Ratnadeva II (1120-33 A. D.) of the Chedi family of तुम्माण. In the Pendrabandha copper plate inscription of Pratapamalla we get the following verse:-

रत्नदेवोऽ भवत्तस्माद्‌भूतोपम विक्रमः ।
यश्चोड़गंगगोकर्णौ युधि चक्रे पराङ्‌मुखौ ॥

(Vide *E. I.* XXIII, p. 4).

If गोकर्ण of the Chedi record is identical with गोकर्णराज of Gudivada, then the king Anantavarman might be the same as चोड़गंगदेव.

Another गोकर्ण is mentioned in Dirghasi inscription of the time of Rajaraja I (1070-78 A. D.) (Vide No. 12). According to that inscription, he was the father of Vanapati, a ब्राह्मण of आत्रेय गोत्र and a commander of Rajaraja I.

No. 47

Mukhalinga

Ś. 1030

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.†]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1012; *A. R.* No. 146 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol I. p. 700, Ganjam, no. 297

१ शाकाब्दे खगुणांबरेंदु गणिते प्रादाद-
२ खंडम्महाद्वादश्या[1]म्मधुकेश्वराय जग-
३ तो नाथाय दीपम्मुदा। अ(आ)कल्पं गु-
४ णधाम सोमल महादेवी मनो मा-
५ नसे हंसी या त्रिकलिंग मंडल-
३ पते: [:]श्रीगंगचूडामणे: । [।]ई य(अ)-
७ खंडवर्त्ति दीपमुनकुं वेट्टु माड़ ले-
८ नि(नि)ण्टिकि नाचंद्राक्कर्मु[श्री]भरमुना-
९ वारु नड़पगलना ' नेई सरिंपगल-
१० वारु ॥ श्रीलाच(चा)रि त्रा[लु] [।।]

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† It is on the pillar in the right of the entrance into the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. महाद्वादशी is same as the उत्थापन द्वादशी which occurrd on the 12th day of the bright fortnight of कार्त्तिक (For details regarding उत्थापन द्वादशी see *App.* V). In some copperplate inscriptions of the Bhanja kings of Orissa देवोत्सव द्वादशी (Vide *O. H. R. J.* Vol II, p. 432) is mentioned for उत्थापन द्वादशी. The date of this inscription is corrcsponding to the 18th Oct. 1108 A. D.

No. 48

Mukhalinga *

Ś. 1030.

[Scpt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1083; *A. R.* no. 214 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 365.

१ स्वस्ति[॥] शकवरुषमुलु १०३०[1]॥ अगुनेण्डु
२ श्रीमच्चोड गंगदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
३ य राज्य संवत्सरमुलु ... ण्ड़ गु श्रा-
४ हि उत्तरायन संक्र(क्रा)न्ति निमित्तमुन[2] श्रीम-
५ धुकेश्वरदेवरकु सिव्वपरट टंडि कूंतुरु
६ राजेन्द्रचोड कुलतिलक ब्रह्ममारा-
७ यरुयैन दण्डपनायकुनि[3] लंजिय -
८ मदुगुडिसानि वासम पेट्टिन अख[ण्ड]वर्त्ति-
९ दिवियु ओक्कोण्टि[कि] नकरमुन गोल्लकोण्ड-
१० पकामियवोयु ण्डु अं(आ)चन्द्राक्कमुंन नियु-
११ नरु पङ्गल वांडु [॥]

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* It is on the 3rd pillar at the left row of आस्थानमंडप in the temple of Madhukesvra.

1. Rangacharya puts the dste as ś 1089 and says that the grant was made by a dancing girl. The Govt. Epigraphist for India has correctly read the date as ś 1030.

2. The corresponding Christian date is the 24th Dec. 1108 A. D.

3. For Daddapa Nayaka see no. 37 above. The donor मदुगुडि सानिवासमा was a concubine (लंजिय) of दड्डप नायक, who seems to be a ब्राह्मण, and son of केतनाचार्य. Probably there was no restriction in the society for maintaining concubines.

No. 49
Mukh linga

Ś. 1032

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1024; *A. R.* no. 158 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 309.

१ शाकाब्दे भुजवह्निखेन्दु गणिते माघव्यतीपा-
२ [त]या [शुद्धै]कादशमेह्नि1 धर्म्मनिरत[:] श्रीरा-
३ यभारेग्रणी:2 अ(आ)चन्द्र(द्रा)र्क्कमख[ण्ड]दीप[म]-
४ दिशात्सत्पुन्न(ण्य) कोट्यालयो भक्त्या श्रीमधुके-
५ श्वराय गुणवान् यो वल्लेवल्ल 3नाख्य द्विज: ॥

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* It is on the 1st pillar at the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Rangacharya has wrongly given the date as शक 1042. The word वह्नि represents the number 3, but not 4; because the fire-god (वह्नि) has been divided into three i. e. दक्षिण, आहवनीय and गार्हपत्य. The corresponding date is the 22nd Jan. 1111 A. D., Sunday, and the last day of मकरसंक्रांति.

It is necessary to note here that the last known inscription before this record is dated 24-12-1108 A. D. So, there is a gap of about two years between the Nos. 48 and 49. It is an unusual silence period during the long reign of Chodaganga. Why such thing had happened? What caused the social and religious activities suspend in his kingdom? I presume that that was the period when चोडगंग had conquered Utkala and Vengi, and subjugated both the kingdoms, according to the following verse which was added to his *Prasasti* in the copperplate inscriptions incised on or after 1112 A. D.

पूर्वस्यां दिशि पूर्वमुत्कलपते राज्यं निधायाद् भुतं
पश्चात् पश्चिम दिक्तटं विघटितं वेंगीशमप्येतयो: ।
लक्ष्मी बन्धन मालिकामिव जयश्रीतोरणस्तम्भयो-
र्बध्नातिस्म समिद्धकीर्त्ति विभवै: श्रीगंगचूडामणि: ॥

2. रायभार is a Telugu term for संधिविग्रह (*Arbirar*).

3. For the sake of metre वल्लनाख्य would be the correct form.

No. 50

Nilakanthesvara temple of Bobbili (Visakhapatna Dt.)*

Ś. [1083]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 656; *A. R.* no. 650 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] दनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध-
२ मानविजयराज्यसम्वत्सरंबुलु
३ [२७]1ड़गु श्राहि निडुंजेत्रबुल
४ नीलीश्वर देवरकु श्रीचोडगंग-
५ देवर श्रीभुजमुलु वर्द्धिल्ल पे-
६ म्मडि2 श्रखण्ड़वर्त्ति कि ... रस-
७ द्रोह[सि]व द्रोह[ं]बुलं वोंद्कु-
८ एड' .... धर्म्म[मु] वर्द्धिल्लं वेट्टिन
९ भू[मि] पि[नचे]रतामु क्रिंद ईरु[म]-
१० ड़िरंडु ... ण्डु दीनि नेश्वरेनि
११ [नेले]ड़िवारु विघ्नमुगा वल्किरेनि गंग-
१२ [गा,म,न क' [स']प्पि[न]वारु गंगाकरुत तल्लिद[ण्ड्रु]
१३ वधिंच्चि[न] वारु [।।]

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† The temple of नीलकंठेश्वर is in the village of Narayanapura in Bobbili taluk of Visakhapatna district.

1. The Government Epigraphist in *A. R.* no. 650 of 1926 gives the श्राहि as [67].
2. पेर्माड़ि is the brother of चोडगंग. He seems to have taken active parts in several battles to help his brother. As his mother राजसुन्दरी was the daughter of Rajendra chola, the selection of the name पेर्माड़ि has got influence of Tamil, according to which 'Perumall' is the name of a Vaishnavite deity. In some inscriptions परमर्दिदेव used the surname of उलगुय्यवन्द which surname was also used by the Chola king Kulottunga III (Vide *A. R.* no. 125 of 1912),

No. 51

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1033]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1029; *A. R* no. 163 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 701, Ganjam, no. 514.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प्प म-
२ र्द्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परम मा-
३ हेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधि-
४ राज राज[पर]मेश्वर गंग(गा)न्वयावलंभ(ब)नस्तं[भ] श्रीम-
५ द[न]न्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य
६ संवत्सरंबुलु ३७ श्राहि तुलामासमुन म-
७ हाद्वादसि(शि)यु नादित्यवारमु नांडु[1] श्रीम-
८ धुकेश्वर[दे]वरकु पोतमनायकु र्रालि को-
९ डुकु(डु)कु इकुडि[मे]लुनायकु पेरु[ंद]र गंग-
१० विट्ठ्वरयण्डैन पसाइ[2] कोम्मिनायकुण्डु
११ पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कोण्टि माड़
१२ लेर्निटिकि वराहवंतनिय पेद्दकोंड्ल[3]भट्टिनाय-
१३ क पापिनायकु वेरसिन कांपुलु[4] वीरिमोत्त-
१४ मुन ई दिविय्क नाचन्द्रा[र्क]मु नडु-
१५ पंगलवारु [।।]

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† The inscription is found on the 1st pillar at the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, west face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The grant is made in the 37th श्रहि of Anantavarma (चोड़गङ्ग) on the occasion of महाद्वादशी (or उत्थापनद्वादशी; vide note in No. 47 above) which falls in the month of तुल कार्त्तिक शुक्ल द्वादशी sunday. The only date which fits to this estronomical combination is the 15th Oct. 1111 A. D., Sunday. The 37th श्रहि of चोडगङ्ग. according to my calculation, is commanced from the 18th Aug. 1111 A. D. (Vide App. II-C)
2. पसाइ is a *title* lately converted into पसाइति in the Ganga administration.
3. पेद्दाकोंड्ल seems to be the sur name of भट्टिनायक. This sur name is still used among some Telugu families.
4. काम्पू or कापु is mainly an agriculturist caste of Ganjam and Srikakulam districts. For details regarding this caste see E. Thurston's *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol III, p. 222.

No. 52

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1033

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1079; *A. R.* no. 210 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no.361.

१ शाकाब्दे नयनाग्निखेंदु गणिते चन्द्रोपरा-
२ गे तुलामासे1 दीपमखंड्मायुगश-
३ तं लक्ष्मीमहादेव्यदात्[।] भक्त्या श्री मधु-
४ केश्वराय दई(यि)ता श्रीगंगचूडामणे-
५ स्सा[पत्न्यं] तनुतेभुवा च सततं वा-
६ ण्या च लक्ष्म्या च या ॥ प्रोलास(चा)रि व्रालु2

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप south face in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant was made on the occasion of a lunar eclipse, occurred in तुल. It corresponds to the 18th October, 1111 A.D. The Government Epigraphist in *A. R.* no 210 of 1896 reads the date as S. 1032 which was also copied by Rangacharya. The word "Nayana" here is referred to 'Haranayana' which stands for three. Because, in शक 1033 in the month of तुल we get the lunar eclipse which is referred to in this inscription. We get the following passage relating to three in कविकंठहार by Lokanatha Tripathi.

'त्रिणीशनेत्र' भुवनपुरंतापोऽपिपुष्कर''

Here the word 'ईशनेत्र' is given, but not 'नेत्र'. In the *Indian Palaeography*, G H. Ojha writes at page 120 that the following words indicate the number two:-लोचन, नेत्र, अक्षि, चक्षु, नयन etc. In No. 55 'हरनयन' for three is mentioned. But, here it is नयन.

2 Read 'प्रोलाचारि व्रालु'

No. 53

Mukhaling†

Ś. 1033

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1025; A. R. No. 159 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol I. p. 701, Ganjam, no. 310

१ स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्-
२ मदुर्दनभुजबलपराक्रमपरममा-
३ हेश्वर परमभट्टारक नवनवति स-
४ हस्रकुंजराधीश्वर महाराजा-
५ धिराज त्रिकलिंगाधिपति श्रीमद-
६ नंतवर्म्मदेवरैन जो(चो)डगंग-
७ दे[व]र प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य[सं]-
८ वत्स[र]३७ श्राहि शकवर्षं वु १०३३ नेंटि चैत्र
९ मासमुन देकाद[शि][2]यु नादित्य वारमुना-
१० ग्ड(ण्डु)काटमनायकु[3] कूंतुन्न कञ्चिपोटि[4]गु-
११ डिसानियैईना वल्लभ नकर[मु]न मदु(धु)के[5]-

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 जोड़गंग for चोडगंग is written. According to the rule of द्रुतप्रकृतिक in the Telugu grammar, the letters ज and च are interchangeable.

2 The Government Epigraphist suggests to read देकाद[चि]यु for देकाद[शि]यु. The date corresponds to the 25th Feb. 1112 A. D. Sunday.

3 One पड्डलकाटम is the donor in Khillor temple inscription. (See No. 56).

4 कञ्चिपोटि is the name of a deity as found in a copperplate grant of the Ganga-era 313.

5 The lost portion of the inscription after the line II is covered under the meso-nry work, done during the repairs of the temple.

No. 54

Lingaraja temple of Bhubaneswar †

S. 1034

[Scpt: N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed.—by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi in *O.H.R.J.* Vol. I, no. ii, p. 7,

१ ॐ सम्वत् ३७ शकाब्दे ऽचतुरामखेन्दुगणि[ते]1
२ श्रृङ्गार शौर्य शाली सम्पूर्ण शरत् शस(श)धर करनिकरविन्न[त]
३ प्रबल महिपाल महायप(श)द्विप[द्रु]गीयमान वृ[ह]-
४ ज(ज्ज)यी चोडगङ्गकेन2 शिवपूजा विधानैक हृदये भ-
५ गवतः श्रीकीर्त्तिवास भट्टारकाय3 विन(त्ति)र्म्मित सद[ने]
६ सपाटके तैल चतुर्वि(विं)स(श)ति कुंचां4गान्यायतान् परिपाल्य
७ भगवते श्रीकीर्त्तिवासा[य]सह···त···बद्धदेय[ध]र्म्म श्रिसाम[व्रे]
८ थ[:] [।।]सु(शु)भ वर्त्ति[म]ख[ण्ड]मकरोदाचन्द्रार्क[ता]रायमिति[।।]

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† The inscription is on the inner wall of the Jagamohana of the temple of लिङ्गराज.

1 Dr. D. C. Sircar suggests to read श्रुतुरामखेन्दु गणिते or शक 1036 (1114 A. D). But, Chodaganga's 37th अङ्क is ended on the 5th September, 1112 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). So, Dr. Panigrahi's reading seems to be correct.

Chodaganga's name, for the first time, is given in this inscription. So, Dr. Panigrahi suggests that his (Chodaganga's) conquest of Utkala must have taken place in or before 1112 A. D. I fully agree with this view and add in note 1 to no. 49 above that since no inscription bearing the name of Chodaganga is found in Kalinga between 1108-1111 A. D. there is the possibility that within this period he engaged himself in wars against Vengi and Utkala.

3 कीर्त्तिवास is the old name of the modern Lingaraja (शिव) at Bhubaneswar.

4 The word कुंचा is a popular term in Kalinga for the grain measuring unit. It is about 3 seers.

No. 55

Korni plates of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva

Ś. 1034

[Scpt: S. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

A. R. no. 7, of 1924-25; Bhandarkar's list in *E.I.* XX, App. No. 1960; Ed. by G. V. Sitapati in *The Bharati* (Telugu Journal of Madras), Vol. II, 1925, pp. 101-20 and in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. I, p. 113.

The plates have been discovered from Korni, a village in Srikakulam district. They are five in number, attached to a ring containing the usual Ganga seal with the emblems of a bull, a conchshel, a *chauri* etc.

[After the *Prasasti* as shown in App. I-C including the additions in the foot-note]

Ll. 106-136

श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवः वराहवर्त्तिनीविषये(य)[नि]वासिनो राष्ट्रकूटप्रमुखान् कुटुम्बिनस्सर्व्वान् स्समाहूय पुरोहितामात्ययुवराजसन्धिविग्रहि दौवारिकप्रमुखपरिजन समक्षमित्थमाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथा । भवद्विषये खोन्नग्रामः मुडपरु नाम ग्राम ग्रासीकृत्वा चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल स्सर्व्वपीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षितिसमकाल यन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्य(ण्य) यशोभिवृद्धये हरनयनवियद्गगनचन्द्रगणितेषु शकवत्सरेषु मीनमास कृष्णपंचम्यामादित्यवारे1 सामान्यतो नानागोत्रेभ्योऽध्ययनाध्यापन यजनयाजनदान-प्रतिग्रहषट्कर्म्म निरतेभ्यस्त्रिशद् ब्राह्मणेभ्यो धारापूर्व्वकं मत्प्रि(पि)तामहेन वज्रहस्तदेवेन दत्तं । तत्र गार ग्राम गृहीत मुंडरु ग्रामस्य प्रतिक्षेत्रत्वेन तूलुवुग्रामादाहृत्याष्टोत्तराशीति परिमितं क्षेत्रं तेभ्यः खोन्नग्राम निवासि ब्राह्मणेभ्यः वेदगुणवियच्चन्द्रगणितेषु शकवत्सरेषूत्तरायण निमित्ते2 धारापूर्व्वकमस्माभिर्दत्तमिति । अस्य क्षेत्रस्य प्रतिक्षेत्रेण सार्द्धं

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1 The corresponding date is either the 20th March (the 4th *tithi*) or the 20th Feb. (the last day of कुम्भ), 1082 A. D., Sunday (= हरनयनवियद्गगनचन्द्र=1003 शक, मीन कृष्ण पंचमी आदित्यवार).It seems Vajrahasta, the grandfather of Chodaganga had formerly granted the village in favour of Brahmanas. Then, again Chodaganga granted the same in शक 1034 (वेदगुणवियच्चन्द्र). For a similar obliteration of original grant see *E. I.* XXIII, p. 101 n.

2 The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1112 A. D.

पीमालिङ्गानि पूर्व्वतः खोन्न ओम्बरवेल्लि तोनेङ्गि ग्रामानां तृ(त्रि)कूटे तोनेंगग्राम यक्रगर्त्ता[।] आग्नेयतः वाल्मीक सहित मरीच वृक्षः। तत् पश्चिमतः ईषद्वक्र गत्वा वृक्षपंक्तिः [।] ततः खोन्नतोनेंगि खोल्लिरग्रमानां त्रिकूटे वाल्मिक सहित मरीचवृक्षः। दक्षिणस्यां दिशि वृहद् वाल्मीकः। तत् पश्चिमतः वनराजिका [।] ततोगर्त्ता उल्लंघ्य स्थापित शिला। ततः क्रमेण स्थापित शिलात्रयं। नैऋत्यां दिशि स्थापित शिला। ततः ई (?)णि दलसेतोरधस्तिन्त्रिणी-वृक्ष समीपे स्थापित शिला ततस्तटाक प्रविष्ट गर्त्त मुखं। ततो गर्त्तातीरे स्थापितशिला। ततो गर्त्तैव। वायव्य दिशायां गर्त्ताय सन्धौ तिन्त्रिणी वृक्ष समीपे स्थापित शीला। ततो गर्त्ता-नुसारेणो प्राचीदिशं किंचिद्वक्रंगत्वा तां गर्त्तामुल्लंघ्य गत्वा खोन्नतुलुबुगारग्रामाणां त्रिकूटे गर्त्तद्वय मध्ये स्थापित शिला। उत्तरस्यां दिशि तटाकद्वय सेतु संधिः। ईशान दिशायां खोन्नगार ओम्बरवेल्लि ग्रामानां तोनेंगगर्त्ततीरत्रिकः। अस्योपरि नकेनचिद्बाधः तथाहि व्यासेन भगवतोक्तं। वहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिर्य्यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर[।]महीम्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयो-योनुपालनम्[॥] गामेकं स्वर्णमेकं वा भूमेरप्येकमंगुलं हरन्नरक माप्नोति यावदाभूतसंप्लवम् [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां षष्ठि वर्षसहस्राणि विष्ठायां जायते कृमिः[॥]इति कर्त्ताकाव्यस्य शासनाधिकारी जावदि भट्टः। लेखको वल्लेनाचार्य्य सुतो वटट्टनाचार्य्यः।

No. 56

Khillor temple (near Delang in Puri Dt.) †

Ś. 10 [3] 5 (?)

[Scpt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

The inscription is not yet edited. I read it from the original.

१ ॐस(श)क सम्वत्सर १०[३]५1[॥] स्वस्ति [॥] [श्री]मदनन्तवर्म[दे]-
२ वसित[द]त ... स ··· ख कीर कलिङ्गदेस(श) ष्या ... ...
३ मक[ट]पूत उदुर्ध्व धाम्नेक पुरपोन्नमा पुत्र पडालकाटप2 नामा खिल्लोङ्गिस्व(श्व)-
४ [र] पूंजाहस्तात(त्) पञ्चमाडेन पोखतला भूमिं क्रीत्वा ···मात् यावद्धर्मार्थं [खिल्लोङ्गि]-
५ स्व(श्व)र देवाय आचन्द्राक्कं पर्य्यन्तं अखण्डदीपं दत्त[ं] । एतदर्थं तपोधनं साधू-
[नां] [प]-
६ रि परिपालनीयं [।] दीरहन्ता पञ्चमहापातकी3(कि)नो भवति सुवुआरते(थे)नो[ऽ]
[लिखितम्] [॥]

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† The inscription is on a slab found on the wall at the right side of the Jagamohana of the temple of Khillongesvara. The temple is now in a dilapidated condition and the inscription is not clear.

1 The symbol for three is doubtful.

2 This name reminds us one काटय or वडि-काटय of शक 1016 in the Madhukesvara temple inscription of Mukhalinga (See No. 40 above)

3 'पंचमहापातक' seems to be a popular slogan. According to Manu, the five great sins (पंचमहापातक) are as quoted below:-

ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्व्वंगनागमः ।
महान्ति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह ॥

No. 57

Lingaraja temple (Bhubaneswar)*

[Scpt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Deciphered by me from the original

१ प्रयात्रिमधिपो नं क-
२ पुत्र: श्रीवीरचो[ड]1
३ दखण्ड त्रिभुवनाधि
४ त बलाकर वासिन: [।।]

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* The beginning of each line is broken.

1 श्रीवीरचोड़ cannot be teken for श्री वीरचोड[गंगदेव]. Because, the full name of the king in all the votive inscriptions are given as श्रीमन्नृअनन्तवर्म देव. Here, the name वीरचोड is quite clear. He, according to my opinion, is the son of Kulottunga-Rajendrachoda and most probably the father-in-law of चोडगंगदेव. He seems to have assisted his son-in-law at the moment when strategical actions were necessary. (see my notes in *O.H.R.J.* vol. V pp. 5-2-55). वीरचोड़ was the Viceray of Vengi upto 1092-3 A. D. Afterwords he seems to have settled in Kalinga (see also notes 3 at No. 44 above).

No. 58

Tumbanatha temple of Pratapur (Ganjam Dt)

Ś. (?)

[Scpt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 727; *A. R.* no. 827 of 1917.

१ श्री[मद]नन्तव[र्म्मदे]-
२ [वर] प्रवर्द्धमान [विज]-
३ य राज्य संवत्स … 1

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1 The rest of the inscription is obliterated.

No. 59

Srikurmam †

Ś. 1035

[Scpt: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1316; *A. R.* no. 380 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 694, Ganjam, no. 258.

स्वस्ति श्री[।।]शकवर्ष(र्षं)बुलु
१०३५ नें'टि श्रीमदन'[न्त]व-
र्म्म चोडग'ग्गदेव[र]विजय-
राज्य स'वत्स[र] [३]८ श्रा[हि][1]मेष स-
'क्रांति निमित्तमुन[2] तेलिकि[3] वेबुरु-
'दमकु धर्म्मार्त्थ मुगा श्री कूर्म्म-
नाथदेवरकु नाचन्द्रार्क्कस्थाइ(यि)'गा
नोक्क अखण्डदीपम् सेल्लुटकु
नोक्क गानुबुन अरि[4]म[न्नि] च्चितिमि[।।]
ई धर्म्म मुनकु विघ्नम् सेसिन-
वारु ग'गाकर्त्त वेइ गविलल् ब्रो-
ड़िचिन पापमुन' बोंदुरु पेद्दको-
डुकु कपालमुन' गुडिचिन पाप-
मुन' बोंदुरु । शत्रुणापि क्रि(कृ)तो-
धर्म्मः पालनीयो मनीषिभिः । श-
त्रुरेव हि शत्रु[ः]स्याद्धर्म्म[ः]शत्रु-
र्न कस्यचित् [।।]

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† The inscription is on a slab to the left of the south entrance in the भोगमण्डप of the temple of Srikurma.

1 The Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* gives the श्राहि as [2]8. But, it is 38. Rangacharya correctly gives it as 38 R. Y. of Chodaganga. It is quite clear that Chodaganga's 28th R. Y. is about 10 years back to शक 1035.

2 The Corresponding date is the 24th March, 1113 A. D.

3 तेलिकि appears to be the caste name of तेलि or तेलिकुल.

4 The word अरि in Telugu denotes tax. So, it indicates that the grant was made with गानुग or free of tax.

No. 60

Simhachalam temple †

Ś. 1035

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. VI, no. 756; *A. R.* no. 270-C of 1899.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवरुष'वुलु १०३५ गुने'टि चै-
२ त्र सु(शु)द्ध एक(का)दशि रविवा'र]1मुनांडु वरणसि-
३ कटकन2 सिरियमुदुसिरि(लि) तनकु अभीष्ट(ष्टा)र्त(र्थ)-
४ सिधि(द्धि)गानु । श्री नरसिंह(ह)नाथुनिकि नित्यमु नु
५ उभय दु(धू)पाल्न्दु परिमारा(ला)नु श्रोक वे[']-
६ जामरम् समर्पिंचिरि ई कोलुव् कोलुव-
७ नु गङ्गभोगेन नर[म]नि कृतुरु पोल्मकु पे-
८ टेनु इंद्लकु श्री भ'ड डा)रम'द पद्मनि'धि] मल-
९ ल् मा'इल्' समर्पिंचि कुंच पसादम् व'त्ति-
१० गा कोनि पेटेन् [॥] ई पसाद्म् वृ(प)र्जिचि चामरकोलु-
११ पु अ(आ)च'द्र(द्रा)र्क[स्था]ई(यि)गा कोलुव ग'ल]दु(डु) निवन्ध सम-
१२ स्य(स्या) अपम् व्रिडिं(डि)य(या) जीत' । ई धर्म्म श्रीवैष्ण-
१३ व रक्ष श्री श्री श्री [॥]

† This is the first known earliest inscription relating to a donor of Orissa and Kalinga found at Simhachalam temple on the 8th niche of the outer verandah

1. This date falls on the day of 'द्वादशी' although it is written as 'एकादशी'. The Vaishnavas or the followers of विशिष्टाद्वैत school, generally observe the day of एकादशी for their cerimonial purpose on the succeeding day *i. e.* द्वादशी. The corresponding Christian date is the 30th March, 1113 A. D.

2. Read वाराणसी कटक. The capital of the Ganga kings of Orissa, who, after shifting their administration from Kalinga-nagara, located it at अभिनव वाराणसी कटक which has been identified with the modern city of Cuttack. The earliest known stone inscription where अभिनव वाराणसी कटक is mentioned belongs to शक 1300 (1378 A. D.). It is found in the temple of Simhachalam (*S. I. I.* Vol. VI, No. 851). But, in शक 1151 महाराजा अनियङ्कभीम III granted his Nagari plates from this town (*E. I.* XXVIII, p. 235). His queen's Kanchipuram inscription also mentions the name of that town.

No. 61

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1035

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1084; *A. R.* no. 215 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 266.

१ शाकाब्दे शरलोकखेन्दु गणिते प्रादादखण्डम्मु-
२ दा दीप' श्रीमधुकेश्वराय शशिनि[च्छ]न्नदयुतौ रा-
३ हुणा1 । विष्णोश्श्रीरिव चोडगङ्गनृपतेः प्रे मैक-
४ पात्रम्महादे[वी] श्रीयरकम्मनाम विदिता वे-
५ मांबिका नन्दना । ई यखण्डवर्त्तिदीपमुनकु-
६ 'गा द'न्तावुग्मुन निरुवदि जेनकोल[']2 गो-
७ लचि पेट्टिटन युरुपुनेल3 मूण्डु पुट्लु स-
८ र्वका(क)रपरिहारम् गा । पेट्टि. कोंडय
९ न कसिक्क'मड्लिो प-
१०. ईन बु(भू)मि [आ]स(च')द्र(द्रा)-
११ [र्क] म 4 वीरु च-
१२ [रिप] कलवरु
१३ प्र ोलाचं[चा]रि प्रालु ।

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† The inscription is on the left row of the आस्थानम'ड्प, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant is made in शक 1035 on the auspecious moment of a lunar-eclipse. During this year there are two lunar eclipses. The first occurred in भाद्रपद-पौर्णमी which corresponds to the 28th Aug. 1113 A. D., and the second in फाल्गुन-पौर्णमी, corresponding to the 21st February, 1114 A.D. Any one of these two eclipses might have been referred to in this inscription.

2 For जेनकोल see *f. n.* 3 to No. 43 above.

3 उरुपु-नेल = wet land.

4. The correct reading will be 'आचन्द्रार्क मु'.

No. 62

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1035

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1080; *A. R.* no. 211 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 562.

१ शाकाब्दे शरलोकखेन्दु गणिते चन्द्रोपरागे मुदा-
२ दीप'(प्त') दीपमखण्डमायुगशतं पृथ्वीमहादे-
३ व्यदात् ॥ (।) राज्ञी श्री मधुकेश्वराय दइ(यि)ता श्री-
४ चोडगङ्गस्य यद्वीराराति वधूविलोचन-
५ जलै रा[नी]तं म[भो]निधेः । [।] ई यस[एड़]व-
६ त्तिदीपम् नकु नाचन्द्रार्क्कमु न' पलव-
७ कांपुलु³ नेयु सरिपिंगलवारु । प्रोलाच(चा)रि व्रा-
लु [॥]

† This inscription is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of आस्थानमण्डप in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant is issued on the occasion for moon eclipse. It may be either भाद्रपद पौरणमी (=the 28th Aug. 1113 AD) or फाल्गुन पौरणमी (=the 21st Feb. 1114 A. D.) when there were the moon eclipses. It is, therefore, the same day when the No. 61 above is recorded.

2 The Government Epigraphist in *S.I.I.* reads दीपदीपमखंड. But, it should be read as दीप्तदीपमखण्ड. I made the necessary corrections in the verse.

3 The Pallava-kampu seems to be the name of a branch of the कापु caste.

4. There is an auspecious symbol given at the end of the inscription.

No. 63

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1035

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1023; A. R. no. 157 of 1896;

Rangacharyas's Vol. I. p. 701, Ganjam, no 308.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वर्षबुलु १०३५ नेंटि
२ येटुरेण्डु श्रीचोडगंगदेवर
३ प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्यसंवत्स[र]
४ ३० (?) ग्राहि1 उत्तरायन निमित्य(त्त)मुन2 ग-
५ ण्डप कोडुकु रायराय विरवरायुण्डेन
६ वडियालवणपति3 मधुको(के)श्वरदेशर
७ कुं वेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्तिदीपमु ओक्क-
८ टिनि नाचन्द्रार्कमु नडपंगलवारु[॥]4

† This inscription is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The श्राहि 30 of Anantavarma Chodaganga is ended on the 24th Aug. 1105 A.D. But, this record gives the date as शक 1035 corresponding to 1113 A. D. Therefore, the श्राहि 30 as read by the Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* seems incorrect. I think, it should be read as 39 श्राहि instead of 30 श्राहि.

2 The correspondidg date is the 25th Dec. 1113 A. D.

3 वड़ियालवणपति, like वणपति in some other inscriptions, appears to be an officer's designation. The word 'वड़िआलवण', according to Oriya, is well developed forest. Therefore, वड़िआलवणपति means the *lord of thick forest.*

4 Below this inscription there are two lines engraved as follows;—

i स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वर(र्ष)बु[१]०५[८]नेण्टि येदुरेंटि श्री[चो]डगंग[दे]-
ii वर प्रवर्द्ध-

[The rest is covered under mason work]

No. 64

Nilakanthesvara-temple (Bobbili)

Ś. [1035]

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I.I. Vol. X, no. 657; *A. R.* no. 66 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनंतवर्म्म-
२ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
३ यराज्य संवत्सरंबु-
४ लु[३]६ श्रगु श्राद्दि उत्तरा-
५ यणमु सु(शु)क्र वारमु-
६ नांडु1 निडुंजेरवुन नीली-
७ स्व(श्व)र देवरकु निंडुल पोत-
८ मा[ना]यंडु पेटटिन अखण्ड-
९ वर्त्तिदीपमु ओक्कण्टि माड-
१० लु ... ... वीरिकूंतुरु सु-
११ परमु च[ना]य
१२ देवरक वेटटि-
१३ न अख[ण्ड]वति(र्त्ति)दिवि ओ-
१४ कंडु . फा[गा]चारिवालु .

1 The 39th श्राद्दि of Anantavarma Chodaganga is commanced from the 25th Aug. 1113 A. D. So, the actual date of this record must be the 26th Dec. 1113 A. D., Friday. It is, however, a day after the उत्तरायणसंक्रांति. After this inscription for about 15 months there is no inscription known to us where Chodaganga's श्राद्दि is recorded. Probably during this year the Capital of Kalinganagara was left by the royal family.

No. 65

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1037
[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk .& Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1076; *A. R.* no. 207 of 1896
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 358.

१ शाका[द्रे] [म नि ने श्र]खे ढ्व (दु)गणिते लोकांधि-
२ का प्रादिश[ही]र दि[व्य]मख डसिंदु य-
३ दना सोमांधिका नंदना[।] अ(आ)कल्पमम-
४ धुकेश्वराय विधुवे1 श्रीचोडगङ्गावनी-
५ नाथ[स्ते]म परंपरोदधिजलोद्यच्च-
६ द्र रेखाकृतिः [॥] ई यखंडवर्त्तिदीप-
७ मन का(आ)चन्द्रार्क्कम नेय वोय गल-
८ वारु गङ्गचूडामणि व'ट ट2यैन वंडि-
९ निग्राम3 तेलिकि कापलु4 को'डिय नं'क्कनलु
१० दंसावो(पु)रमुन तोपुमड़िलोपुगा मून्डुपुट ल भू-
११ मिगो ... नाचन्द्रार्क्कमु [गानु वो]यगलवारु[॥]

† This inscription is on the 3rd pillar of the left row, south face, of the temple of Madbukesvara.

1 The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1115 A. D.

2 व'ट ट=सेना or पदातिक.

3 The village 'व'डि' may be identified with the modern village of 'मेंधि' situated between the railway station of Palasa and Naupada of The Sauth Eastern Railway.

4 The 'Teliki-kapu' is a sub-caste of the main Kapu caste.

No. 66

Draksharam (E. Godavari Dt)

Ś. (?)

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1301; *A. R.* no. 388-B of 1893.

१ ... ...
२ [संवत्सर ४]२ श्राहि दिन ३१३1ण्डु [क]लिंगगय(अ)नंत्तवर्म्ममहाराजुलैन......
३ सेनापति चोडयये ग[ ]गकुलतिलक ब्रह्ममारायर् श्रीभीमेश्वर महादे-
४ घरकु वेट टिंच्चिन य(अ)खण्डवर्त्ति लोहदण्डु दिविय १[।] दीनिकि नाचंद्र(द्रा - -
५ क्कमु नेयु सरिइंच्चु वार् गा देवर किलरम् न प्रोलवोल-ना-
३ वियम् मेंटवोल एरि यण्डु कोम्मवोल जक्कण्डु गाटवो-
७ ल नावनि वेरसिन वोल नल्वुरु वूंटगां[ब्रा]ल वोल नवनि य-
८ ड़पुन नाववोल मुसियनि वसमुन विड़िचिन इनुप-
६ येड्लु ५० [ ] नित्यपड़ि वोय गलवर् त्रिभुवनांक्कुशमुन
१० ने मान १ [ ] लिखित डकरेमि र(रा)जेन्द्रचोड आचार्य्य:[॥]2

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† The inscription is on the south wall, between the 7th and 8th pillars of the temple of Bhimesvara at Draksharam.

1 After श्राहि 42 a number 313 is given. We are not able to know what it really indicates if not the number of days of the year when the 42nd श्राहि was current. When we count 313 days from the starting point of the 42nd श्राहि, namely the 21st August, 1116 A. D. (Appx. II-C), then we arrive at the corresponding date as the 29th June, 1117 A. D. which acceeds only by four days from दक्षिणायन संक्रांति, of that year.

2 The writer is one डाकरेमि राजेन्द्रचोड़ाचार्य्य He came to the seat of आचार्य्य in the temple administration after पेद्दानाचार्य्य who seems to have lived a few years more after this date.

No. 67

Nilakanthesvra temple (Bobbili)

Ṡ. 10ɔ8

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 658; *A. R.* no. 651 of 1826.

१ शाकाब्देन1 प्रमाण(णे)विषयनिधिगुणविय-
२ [च्च]द्रगेतित्र ... नांया .. मायास्या[च]-
३ द्रदिवस2 . पाड नीलीस्व(श्व)रदेवा-
४ य सकलगुण .. अत्ययाख्यस्य[पु]-
५ त्र . पेर्म्मा[डि ना]य .. गुण व-
६ तिका ... पमा चंद्रतारं
७ .... वीरपेमा(र्मा)-
८ डिराजु पेटि्टन दिव्रियलु मो-
९ ण्टिकि[पे]ट्टु माड १५ . कपाच(चा)रिवालु
१० वीरपेर्म्माडिराजु3 पेटि्न
११ अखंडवर्त्ति दिविय ओ
१२ क्कंटिकिं वेटि्टन माड़ ५
१३ अरुवपू . रि पेटि्टन दिवि-
१४ य ओक्कण्टिकि वेटि्नमा ५ ॥

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1. Read 'शाकाब्दानां'
2. The exact date cannot be ascertained for want of the name of the month. But, the corresponding year is 1116-17 A. D. The Government Epigraphist in *A. R.* reads the date as ṡ. 10[39].
3. वीरपेर्म्माडिराजु has been identified with the brother of Chodagangadeva. From this record it is known that his mother's name is अत्यया. But, he claims to be the brother of Chodaganga whose mother is Raja Sundari,the daughter of Rajendra-choda. Probably their father Rajaraja married Rajasundari and Atyaya, through whom he had two sons namely Chodaganga and Permadi respectively. It should be noted here that some Chola Kings have used 'Perumal' as a title. I think, that was converted into Permadi. Perumal is the name of a Vaishnavite diety in South India.

No. 68

Mukhalinga †

S. 1040

[Scpt: Tel; Lng Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1096; *A R.* no. 226 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 706, Ganjam, no .377.

१ स्वस्ति[।।]श्रीशकवर्षंवुलु १०४०[य]
२ [ने]गिट कर्क्कटक संक्रांति² निमित्तमुन म-
३ धुकेश्वरदेव[र]कु श्री चाडवर्म्मराय-
४ नि पेटि्टन यखंण्ड[व]र्त्तिदिविय ओक्क-
५ सिटकि नाचंद्र(द्रा)र्क्क स्थाइ(यि)[गा नेजु मा]ड़-
६ लु श्रोरि ब्राह्मण भागमु ··
७ प्रोलिनायकु सोमिनायकु म[लि]-
८ वाड़ सो[मि]··करण कंडेनयु वे-
९ स्सेन कंवमु सेकोनि उरि··
१० त्तमुनं दिविय एल्लकालमु नड-
११ पंगलवां[डु] [।।].

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Govt. Epigraphist in *A. R.* reads the date as S 104× and remarks that the inscription is damaged.

2 The date corresponds to the 26th June, 1118 A.D. The कर्कटसंक्रांति is also called दक्षिणायनसंक्रांति which is an auspicious occasion for granting charities. (Vide App. V).

No. 69

Nilakaṇṭheśvara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1040

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 660; *A R.* no. 658 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति| [श]काब्द' १०४० यगुनेण्ट म-
२ धु न मास1मुन क्रि(कृ)ष्ण प'चमिन वुध-
३ वार .... द क्षणायन2 नि-
४ मित्तमुनाण्डु निलुजे ु नीलीश्व-
५ र देवरकु ... ..
६ अखण्डवर्त्तिदिवि ? पिट्टकि ..
७ श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवर ..
८ .. .. प्रो[प्रोल]चि(चा)रि आ-
९ लु ..

1 The expression मधुनमास is not clear. It can neither be the मधुमास (वैशाख) nor मिथुनमास, for the reason that the grant was issued on the day of दक्षिणायन संक्रांति or कर्कटक संक्रांति which falls in आषाढ of S 1040.

2. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1118 A. D., wednesday. This date is the same as in the case of No. 68 above. The engraver, however, made a mistake by writing कृष्ण for शुक्ल before पंचमी.

No. 70

Vizagapatam plates of Chodagangadeva †

Ś. 1040

[Scpt. *S. I.* Type; Lng. Snsk .]

Ed. by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.* Vol. XVIII, 165; noted by Sewell in Arch. Sur. S. India; Vol. II, p. 33 no. 19.

[After the Praśasti as given in App I-C]

Ll. 103 - 117 :-

··स श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म महाराजो राजाधिराजो राजपरमेश्वरः परमभट्टा-
रकः परमवैष्णवः परमब्रह्मण्यः मातापितृपादानुध्यात[:]श्री चोडगङ्गदेव सम्वाविषये राप्(ष)-
ट्रकूट प्रमुखान् कुटुम्बिनस्सर्व्वान् समाहूय पुरोहितामात्य युवराज सन्धिविग्रहि दौवारिक
प्रमुख परिजन समस्तमित्थमाज्ञापयति[।]विदितमस्तु वो यथा ॥ आसीदार्य्य कुलो[1]द्भवो
वासुदेवनायकस्तद्भार्य्या गण्डमनायिका तत् पुत्रो भीमय नामा तद्भार्य्या मेडमनायिका
तत् पुत्रो माधवस्तस्म(स्मै)(मत्पादोपजीविने) भवद्विषये तामरखण्ड नाम ग्रामस्सतत
प्रतिबद्धाभिरविच्छिन्न समोपभोगाभिश्च पल्लिभिस्सार्द्धं सजलस्थलं सर्व्वोपद्रवरहितमाच-
न्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठमातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य यशोभिवृद्धये वियदुदधिखेन्दु गणितेषु शकवत्सरेषु
पुण्येहनि सकलोत्कलसाम्राज्यपदवी विराजमाने स्सिन्दूरपोर निवासिभिरस्माभिर्द्धारापूर्वक[ं]
दत्तस्तद्भाविभिरपि भूमिपालैः परिपालनीयइति ॥

† The plates were discovered by the collector of Visakhapatna (Vizagapatam) some time before 1884 when they were noticed by Sewell (*A.S.S.I.* I)

1 According to the वीरमित्रोदय, the term कुल is applicable to judicial authority, appointed by king:

कुलिका सार्थमुख्याश्च पुरग्राम निवासिनः ॥
ग्रामपौरगणश्रेण्यश्चातुर्विद्याश्च वर्गिणः ।
कुलानि कुलिकाश्चैव नियुक्ता नृपतिस्तथा ॥
(Vide वीरमित्रोदय, p. II)

Here the term आर्य्यकुल seems to have been used for either the Brahmanas or the Kshatriyas of the Northern India (आर्य्यावर्त्त)

No. 71

Ragolu† (Srikakulam Dt.)

Ś. [10]40(?)

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1346; *A. R.* no. 391 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 684, Ganjam, no. 144.

१ [नां] प्रमा[णे]
२ ... . जलधिविय1
३ .... [त्या] प्रयाते श्रीमा
४ .... द्र प्रादां वुर(रु)ह मधुकर ...
५ राजाग्रसूनुः[।] युक्तो भक्तिश्रिया रा-
६ गोलमु3 वसतया चंडिकायैः प्रदीप
७ [प्रा]दाद्भूपालोविद्यागुरुरुदगय-
८ [ने] श्रीनि[धिर्नि]क्कराजः4[।] ई य(अ)खंड-
९ व[र्त्ति]दीपमुनकु रांगोलनिवरु
१० [आ]चंद्रार्क्कमु नेइं पोयं ग-
११ लवारु[।]

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† This inscription is on a field at Ragolu or Rangolu, which is 4 miles to the north of Srikakulam.

1 Probably the date is S. 1040 The words जलधि=4 and वियत्=0 have been unusually put as the last two numbers. The corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1118 A. D., since the grant is made in उदगयन or उत्तरायण संक्रांति, मकरसंक्रांति of शक 1040.

2 It is a grant made by the elder son of the king. Probably अनंतवर्मचोडगंगदेव is referred to in this record.

3 रांगोलु is the name of the village where the inscription was found.

4 The विद्यागुरु of the king, whose name is श्रीनिधिर्निक्कराज, is the donor of this grant. He seems to be a worshipper of चण्डिका of रांगोलु.

No. 72

Nilakanthevsara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1040

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I.I. Vol. X, no. 569; *A. R.* no. 657 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवरुष'बुलु १०४० यगु-
२ ने'टि मेषमासमू(मु)न मुन1 शुक्लपक्ष मु-
३ न १३यु सोमवारमु विषुवु(व)-
४ सं'क्रांतिनांडु2 निलु'जेर्‌वु
५ नीळेश्वरदेवरकु पेर्म्माडिराजु
६ महादेवि सुरम3पेटि्टन अ-
७ ख'ड[व]र्त्ति दिविय ओक्क'टि-
८ कि वे[ट्टु]माड ५ अ(आ)च-
९ 'द्राक्क'मु नकु क्रापाच(चा)रि -
१० त्रालु[॥]

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1 The word 'मुन' is superflous.

2 The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1119 A. D. Monday.

3 पेर्मा'डिराजु is identical with the brother of Chodagangadeva. His queen सुरमा is the donor in this record.

No. 73

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1041
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no 1051; *A. R.* no. 184 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 335.

१ शाकाब्दे शशिदेवखेंदुगणिते धर्म्मार्[य]
२ पित्रोस्तिथौ विष्णोर्द्दीप मखण(ण्ड)वर्त्तिम-
३ दिशद्दामोदरः1 कार्त्तिके[।]मासे श्रीमधु-
४ केश्वराय[स]ततः कुंडांबिका नंदनो
५ नम्मंप्रीतिकरः कलिंगनृपते[:]श्री चोड़गं[ग]-
६ प्रभोः[॥]ई यखंड़वर्त्तिदीपमुनक[चो]-
७ डगंगपंदेयैन वंदिनिग्राम तेलिकि पेद्दि पो-
८ तिनायकुण्डनु परि्यमनायकु वेरसिन
९ कांपु[रा]चंद्राक्कंम नेड़ पोयंगलवारु . वी-
१० रिकोन्न माड़ लेनु[।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मंडप, north face in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The significant feature of this grant is that in commemoration of the "पितृतिथि" or the death-ceremony of the father of the donor, it is arranged to burn a perpetual lamp before Madhukesvara during दामोदरपूजा in the month of कार्तिक. This पूजा is mainly performed by widows in Orissa (for कार्त्तिकदामोदर see App. V.) According to the "हयशीर्षपंचरात्र" the image of Damodara will be as follows:- Four arms. In the upper left arm there is शङ्ख (conch) and in the lower left arm there is चक्र (disk).Similarly,the upper and lower arms of the right there are पद्म and गदा. This is a prototype of the image named Aniruddha of the Chaturvyuha images. A kind of शालग्राम is also known as दामोदर. It is described as follows:—

"उपर्य्यधश्च चक्रे द्वे नातिदीर्घं मुखे बिलम् ।
मध्ये च रेखा लम्बैका स च दामोदरः स्मृतः ॥" (ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण)

No. 74

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1042

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1093; *A. R.* no. 223 of 1896

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 374.

१ स्वस्ति॥ शकवर्षं बुलु १०४२ गुनेंटि मेष

२ मासमु न व्यतीपात मङ्गलवारमु नांडु1 श्री-

३ मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु कन्नदि2 पट्टियमना-

४ यकुनि कोडुकु वीरचोडदेव[र]लें'क्कसुर-

५ य3 पेट्टिटन अख'ड्वत्ति(र्त्ति) दीप[यो]क्क'टि मा-

६ ड लेनु दीनि नाचंद्रार्क्कमु नडप'ग्गलवारु[।]

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† The inscription is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप,east face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Government Epigraphist reads the date as 1047 in *A.R.*, and it was copied by Rangacharya. But, again the Government Epigraphist has correctly put it as Ś 1040 in *S.I.I.*
This date corresponds to the 30th March, 1120 A. D. Tuesday. There is no व्यतीपातयोग here although अमावास्या is associated with अश्विनी नक्षत्र.

2 Probably it is the surname of the donor.

3 The title लेंक्का seems to have been formarely used in the country of the Cholas. Afterwards it was borrowed by the Gangas of Kalinga. This title is still used as a family title among the Khandayat class of the districts of Puri and Cuttack. The खण्डायत is a warrior class in Orissa.
The donor calls himself as the "लेंक्का" of वीरचोड whose connection with the family of the Gangas of Kalinga is described above (vide no. 44).

No. 75

Ravipadu†(Srikakulam Dt)

Ś. 1042

[Scpt: Tel: Lng.·Tel. & Snsk]

S. I. I. V. no. 1345; A. R. no. 390 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 684. Ganjam, no. 146; Noticed in Bhandarkar's list No. 1961 and by M. M. Chakravarti in *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 10.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म-
२ देवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मान विजय रा-
३ ज्य संवत्स[र]; ४४गु श्राहि [।।]
४ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे गग-
५ न(?) जलविय च्चंद्र1 गे(येष) तीव्र-
६ रस्मौ (र्मौ) मार्ग्गे भे [चामा]वास्यां श[शि]-
७ दिन युक्ते व्यतिपाते2 [।] प्रा-
८ दा[म्मा]हेश्वरस्यै सकल गुणनिधि[ः]
९ कामनस्यै वा पुत्रो तिथ्याश्च्छेद भा-
१० [ग्यो] दाचेनस्यैव नाम्ना प्रतिष्ट्येदी-
११ प माच[द्र]तार [।।] ··· सरानकु
१२ चन्द्रशेखर दे-
१३ वर य(अ)खण्डदीप-
१४ . प ··· लन्नायकुल वसमुन नाचेन-
१५ टट्ठ मा ५

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† This inscription is on a slab lying in the bed of a tank in the village of Ravipadu near Srikakulam.

1. Bhandarkar, and M.M. Chakravarti say that the date is 1040 शक. But, the expression 'गगनजलवियच्चन्द्र' may be read as 'नयनजलवियच्चन्द्र' for the reason that the grant was made in the 44th श्राहि which falls in 1042-43 शक.

2. The Corresponding date is the 22nd Nov. 1120 A D. There is no व्यतिपातयोग occured then; because the day is Monday and the *Nakshatra* is ज्येष्ठा. (For व्यतिपात see App. V.)

१६ दीनि नड़प [न्नि] घा ·
१७ रु ग ंग़गकञ्चत
१८ वेइ गविलल ं बो-
१९ ड़िचिन पातकान ं बो
२० दुरु [॥]



No. 76

Mukhalinga †

Ṡ. 1043

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.V. no. 1105; *A. R.* no 234 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 385.

१ ❀[सिद्ध‍ं] स्वस्ति[॥] शकवरुष‍ं बुलु १०-
२ ४३ गुनेटि श्रीमत्सोडगङ्ग1दे-
३ वर विजयराज्य स‍ंवत्सर‍ं बु-
४. लु ४५ श[ा]हि एदुरेण्टि उत्तरायण-
५ संक्रांति निमित्तमुन2 श्रीमधुकेश्वरदेव-
६ रकु नम्रिनवल्लि चामिनायकुनि कूं‍तु-
७ रु बेन्नमवीराय तल्लि ई अखण्डवत्ति-
८ दीपमुनकु नेनु माडलु पेटटे[॥]दीनि ना[-]
६ चन्द्रार्क्कमु नडप‍ंगलवारु [॥]

† It is on a slab at the left entrance into the आस्थानम‍ंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The word 'सोड्ग‍ग' is used for 'चोड्ग‍ग'. There are interchange of the letters 'स' and 'च' in Telugu language. In some inscriptions the letter 'जो' is also used for 'चो'

2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1121 A. D.

No. 77

Mukhalinga †

S. 1043

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1039; *A. R* No. 173 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 702, Ganjam, no, 824; Bhandarkar's list No. 1962; *J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 12.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष [ं]बुलु १०४३ अगु ने-
२ गिंट शी मा[न्] च्चो(चो)ड़ ग'ग़ादेवर प्रव-
३ द्ध मान विजयराज्य स'म्मा(व)त्सरमु-
४ लु ४५ श ाहि एदुरेगिंट उत्तरायण-
५ स'क्रान्ति नांडु1 शी मधुकेश्वर-
६ देवरकु अर पटिनां ट्ट मधु रा[पु]-
७ रमुन चोटाण्डि कूतुरु पे[म्मा]-
८ ण्डि2 अखण्ड़वर्त्ति दीपमु न-
९ कु अ(आ)चन्द्राक्क मु नडपङ्गा-
१० वेट्टिन माड़लु एनु ५ [॥]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंड्प, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Corresponding date of the inscription is the same as that in No. 76 above, *i.e.* the 25th Dec. 1121 A. D.

2. The suffix आंडि in the names was used by some people of South India. In No. 165 we meet with two such names as भीमांडि and कामांड़ि. In No. 168 another name as अल्लपवाड़ माकांण्ड़ि is found. In No. 90 गुतांड़ि is given. These people might have migrated from the Chola country as stated in No. 165. Here the donor belongs to Madurapura. There was a district called आण्ड-नाडु near Madura.

No. 78

Mukhalinga*

Ś. 1043

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.V, no. 1095; *A. R.* no. 225 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 376.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन-
२ भुजबल पराक्रम [पर]म मा[हेश्व]र प-
३ रम भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राज-
४ परमेश्वर गंगा न्व[या] वल[ं]त्रन स्तं-
५ भ श्रीमदनंतधर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमानवि
६ जयराज्य संवत्स[र] ४५ शाहि उत्त[रा]-
७ [य]न संक्रांति निमित्य(त्त)मुन1 शी मधु [केश्व]-
८ र दे[वर]कु ... ...
९ ... ... [द्रा] क्षर्क [मु]
१० ... ... पेद्दकोद्दे मवोनितात.
११ म मांकनायकु [एट्टु] ... ... नयु
१२ निदि वियकु नाचं[द्राक्क]मु नयु2
१३ नड़ पं[ग]ल वारु [।।]

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* It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The 45th Srahi of Chodagangadeva falls in Ś 1043 (see nos- 76 and 77). So the date of this inscription is the 25th Dec. 1121 A. D.

2 The word 'नयु' seems superfluous.

No. 79

Nilakanthevsara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1044

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol.X, no. 664; *A. R.* no. 681 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति[।।]शकाव्द'बुलु १०४४ ने-
२ एिट उत्तरायणस'क्रांत्ति1 ना-
३ एडु निलु'जेर्‌बुन[नीळी]श्वर देवरकु
४ र्नि[द्‌दु]ल सानिविंजम त'ड्रि[वे]-
५ … … पेटि्टन अख'डवर्त्ति(र्त्ति)दिवि-
६ य १एिटकि वेटि्ट[न] माड ५ चोलग-
७ 'ङ्गदेवर श्रीभुजवध(द्ध)न गा-
८ नड़प'गलवारु नड़प रैरे-
९ नि ग'ग्ग कत' गविलल' ज[']-
१० पिनारु प्रोलस(चा)[रि]व(ब्रा)लु[।।]

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1 The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1122 A, D,

No. 80

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1045

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1091; *A. R.* no. 222 of 1896

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 373; Bhandarkar's list no. 1964; M. M. Chakravarti's list in *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103, no. 16.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमद्नन्तवर्म्मदेवर

२ प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्य संवत्स-

३ [र] ४९ शाह्रि शत(का)ब्दंबुलु १०४५[1]

४ गुनेटि उत्तरायण संक्रांति निमित्य(त्त)-

५ मुन[2] मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु गुतांडि[3]ना-

६ यकुनि पेंड्लमु अम्मांडि कंतुरु

७ [सु]रम मन्मरालु[4] गवरम पेटि्ट[न] अ-

८ ख[ड]वर्त्तिदीपमु ओक्कण्डु अ(आ)चन्द्र(द्रा)र्क्कस्था-

९ इ(यि)नड़[प]ङ्गल[वा]रु श्री [।।]

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1 The Government Epigraphist gives the date as ś 1046 in *A. R.* which date has been copied by Rangacharya, Bhandarkar and M. M. Chakravarti. But, it was subsequently revised in *S. I. I.* as S. 1045. I am accepting this revised view for the reason that Chodaganga's आङ्कि 49, which started from the 4th Sept. 1123 A, D, falls in शक 1045, but not in शक 1046, (Vide App, II-C).

2 The corresponding date is the 25th Dec, 1123 A, D,

3 गुतांड्रिनायक may be explained as the modern गुरंडिनायक or the village head of गुतांडि or गुरंडि, It is a village in Parlakimedi taluk in the Ganjam district.

4 मन्मरालु=grand daughter,

No. 81

Gokornesvara templet (Mahendra mountain in Ganjam)

Ś. 1045
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1349; *A. R.* no. 394 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 710, Ganjam, no. 423.

१ [ओँ]1 स्वस्ति[।।]शकाब्द'बु-
२ लु १०४५ गुने'ड्डु
३ शी मानु(न) ल्लक्ष्मीधरा-
४ ध्यं [स्स]कल गुण-
५ निधि[स्स]ब्व' स'प्पत् स-
६ त्रि(म)द्धो दीप' प्राद'[द]ख-
७ 'ड' त्रिपुर विजइ(यि)-
८ ने श्रीमहेन्द्रेश्वराय [।।]1
९ श्रीमन्नारायणस्य द्वि-
१० जकुलतिलको .... गोत्र-
११ स्य[प्रौ]व[:]शाकाब्दे मे-
१२ घनाके प्रथित त्रि(पृ) [थु]-
१३ यशो देवशर्म्मस्य पु-
१४ त्रः [दी] दीनि तरिलान-
१५ वारु नडपङ्गल-
१६ वारु शी [।।]

‡ The inscription is on a slab to the right of the entrance to the Kunti shrine.

1 The God, Gokarnesvara is called Mahendresvara in this inscription. In the copperplate inscriptions of the early Ganga Kings of Kalinga, their long *Prasasti* begins with the phrase of "महेन्द्राचलामलकनकशिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोस्सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कशेखरस्य श्रीगोकर्णेश्वरभट्टारकस्य " etc. This God Gokarnesvara is, therefore, installed on the Mahendra mountain since the 7th century A, D, and he was the family deity of the Gangas for more than four-hundred years until the Gangas shifted their headquarters from Kalinga-nagara and were converted into Vaishnavism.

2 Tarula may be identified with the modern Tarla near the Palasa Ry, Station.

No. 82

MuKh ga †

Ṡ. 1045

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1090; *A. R.* No. 221 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 705, Ganjam, no. 372; Bhandarkar's list No. 1963; *J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 14.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)क वरुष'वुलु १०४५ गु-
२ ने'एडु श्रीमतु चोडग'रग-
३ देवर प्रवर्द्ध मा[न] विज-
४ य राज्य स'वत्स[र] ४६1 आ-
५ - हि उत्तरायण स'क्रा-
६ न्ति निमित्य(त्त)मुन2 श्रीमधु-
७ की(के)स्वर(व)र देवरकु पोतय से-
८ नापति ल'जिय क्र्पम-
९ नायकुराजु वेट्टिटन अख-
१० एडवर्त्तिदीपमु १रिट माडलु
११ एनु दीनि अम[पे'ट ट]: ना [रु] अ(आ)-
१२ चन्द्रार्क्कमु नड़प'गल-
१३ वारु [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानम'डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 According to Rangacharya and Bhandarkar, it is incised on the 48th आंहि while the Govt. Epigraphist reads 49 आंहि in *S.I.I.* I think, the latter is the correct reading for the reason that Chodaganga's 49th आंहि was current between शक 1045-46.

2 The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1123 A. D. The grant No. 80 also gives the same date.

No. 83

Mukhalinga†

Ṡ. 1045

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1043; *A. R.* no. 177 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 323;
Bhandarkar's list No. 1963; *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 13.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरषं(र्ष)वुलु १०४-
२ ५ गु[ने]ण्टि श्रीमदनन्तव[र्म्म]दे-
३ वर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय[रा]ज्य स-
४ 'वत्स[र] ४६ [श्राहि] उत्त[रा]यन स'क्रा-
५ '[न्ति] निमित्तमुनु1 शी मधुही(के)-
६ [श्व]र देवरकु शी चोडग'ग[दे]वर
७ मम(मामा)ववादेवु2 को[डु]कु [श्री मधुके]श्वरदे-
८ वर बेट्टिटन अख'ड़वत्ति(र्त्ति) दि[वि]य
९ वो[कों]डु · ई दीपमुकु अ(आ'च'च'(च')-
१० [द्राक्क'मु] ... ... किलार3 मुनवारु
११ नड़पङ्गल-
१२ वारु शी चेयू [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मंडप, west face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The corresponding date is the same as that of the previous records. (*i. e.* 25-12-1123 A. D.)

2 The donor of this grant is one Madhukisvara deva, son of Babadeva, a relative of Chodagangadeva.

3 Kilara seems to be the name of a village

No. 84

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1045
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1038; *A. R.* no. 172 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 323.

१ शाकाब्दे च[ं]द्र(द्र)विंद्र श्रतुरा पु-
२ रमहतु(द्)वाणस्ख्यात्तुमानु प्री-
३ तिनोदगुदिने। वासनमहाराजा सुप-
४ त्नी गुणि श्रीमतु मच्चवनायकानि सहि-
५ त दीपंम्मह्द्भक्ति तॅड़ि श्रीमधुकी-
६ स्वरेन श(स)ततं म्माचंद्रताराक्कि (र्क्कि)कं[।।] ई अख-
७ एडवत्ति(र्त्ति) दिविय ओक्कगिड़ माड ५गिट-
८ कि चोडग'रगपेएट तेलकिकोगिड़-
९ य वीरि कोडुकु नूकन ...
१० अल्लुं वंपर [ड्लुन्ने] अ(आ)चंद्राक्कर्युं [नडप]-
११ ंगलवारु [।।]

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† The inscription is on the second pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Government Epigraphist in *A. R.* is not sure in the correctness of its date. Rangacharya has also copied his view. The rule regarding अङ्कानां वामतो गतिः is not followed here. Neither the metre nor the language of the record is correct. Although the corresponding date cannot be fixed due to ambiguity, most probably the word 'नोदगुदिने' is 'उदगयने' which will refer to the day of मकर-संक्रांति and, accordingly, the corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1123 A. D.

No. 85

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1045

~ [Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.V. no. 1094; *A.R.* no 224 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 375.

Bhandarkar's list No. 1963, *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103 No. 15.

१ स्वस्ति [।।]शकवर्षं[बु]लु १०४५ गुने[ण्टि] श्री-
२ मच्चोडग ङ्गदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
३ राज्य संवत्स[र] ४६गु श्राहि सोमग्रहण1निमित्य(त्त)मु-
४ न मधु[के]श्वर देवर ... मल्ले म]नायकु रा-
५ लि कूंतुरु इंदुल मोदलि2नानि कोमरम म्मा)
६ पेट्टिटन अखंडवर्त्ति(र्त्ति)दीपमुन माड ई दीपमु
७ येतेडिवारु3 या(श्रा चं]द्र(द्रा)क्कर्मु नड़पंगलार [।।]

† The inscription is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant is made on the day when there was a lunar eclipse in शक 1045. It occurred in माघ, correponding to the 1st Feb. 1124 A. D.

2 The word मुदसुलि is frequently used in the classical Oriya literature denoting a maid servent in the royal house. So, I think, मुदसुलि is derived from मुद्रशीला. According to Thurston, मोदलि is a title used chiefly by the offspring of Deva-dasis (dancing-girls), Kaikolans and Vellas. The Vellas generally take the title Mudali in the Northern, and Pillai in the Southern districts. × × × Modali further occurs as a title of some Jains, Gadavas, Ochhans, Pallis or Vanniyans and Panisavans. Some Pattanavans style themselves वरुणकुल-मुदलि' (Vide *Castes and Tribes of southern India*, Vol. V, p. 84).

No. 86

Nilakanthevsara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1046

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol. X, no. 665; *A. R* no. 674 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकाब्द १०४६ नेण्टि क-
२ न्य मास क्रि(कृ)ष्णाष्टमियु
३ वुधवारम् ना निलु जे-
४ ऋवुन नीलीश्वरदेवर-
५ कु राजमनिक सेट्टि कुं(कूं) तु-
६ ऋ न • प[पे]ट्टिन अखण्ड-
७ वर्त्ति दि(दी) १ण्टि माड ५ चोलि(ल)-
८ गंगादेवर श्रीभुज व-
९ द्धन का(श्वा)चंद्राक्कंग नड-
१० पङ्गलवारु प्रोलाच(चा)रि
११ ब्रलु [।।]

1 The corresponding date is the 3rd September, 1124 A. D.
The occasion for the grant is कन्यमास कृष्णाष्टमी which corresponds to the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of the month of आश्विन. According to the religious customs observed in Orissa, it happens to be the day when the sixteen-days Puja (शरत्कालीन दुर्गोत्सव) relating to the goddess Durga is performed. The day is, therefore, quite auspicious for grants. The सहस्रकुम्भविधि is also observed on this sacred day. The 8th *tithi* of the dark half of आश्विन is known as मूलाष्टमी, when शरत्कालीन दुर्गापूजा begins. In the दुर्गोत्सवचन्द्रिका we find the following verse:-

दुर्गाकल्पोक्तविधिं फलेच्छया प्रत्यहं नृपस्य बुधः
विदधीत पुरो देवीं प्रपूज्यतां श्रद्धयोपचारेण ।
मूलाष्टम्यां प्रातः प्रवोधयेदुत्सवेन देवेशीं
नवमीप्रातः जाती लदङ्गतोयै मुखं शोध्यम् ॥

No. 87

Mukhalinga†

Ś. [1046]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1049; *A. R.* no. 182 of 1896
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 333 *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p. 106-7, 38; *E. I.* XXI, *i. n. i.* no. 1948).

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान-
२ विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] ५[०]1 शाहि मकरमास उ-
३ त(त्त)राय[ण] संक्रांत2 निमित्य(त्त)मुन मधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरकु
४ नकरपुवाड विष्णुदेवरगुडि मोदलिसानि3 कामकोट-
५ नायकुरालि सेलियलु चिन्नमनायकुरालु पेट्टिन
६ अखंडवर्त्ति दि(दी)प ...... माडलु ५ [।।]4

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† It is on the third pillar in the right row of आस्थानमण्डप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Government Epigraphist and Rangacharya say that this record was made by Anantavarmadeva in his seventy-third year. It is not correct. The record is neither made by Anantavarmadeva nor the श्राहि is 73. The Government Epigraphist gives the date as S. 1041 in *A. R.*

2 Since the corresponding शक year for Anantavarma's 50th श्राहि is S 1046, the correspoding date of the record is the 24th December, 1124 A.D.

3 "विष्णुदेवरगुड़ि मोदलिसानि" is a *title* used by a dancing-girl named कामकोटी. Her younger sister (चेल्लि) is चिन्नामा नायकाणी. It seems that कामकोटी was appointed for dancing at the temple of Vishnu (विष्णुदेवरगुडि)

4 Next to this inscription there is a line of writing as mentioned below:- "स्वस्ति[।।]शकवर्षंबु १०५१ गड़ुचेपिट श्रीमदनन्त" It is an incomplete record (see *S. I. I.* Vol.V no. 1050).

No. 88

Mukhalinga*

Ś. [1046]
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1037; *A. R.* no. 171 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 322.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमद्नंतवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध[मानविजय]-
२ राज्य स व[त्सर] ५०[श्रा]हि उत्तरायणसंक्रान्ति1 निमि-
३ त्तमुन श्रीम धुकी[श्व]र देवरकु वत्तकनाना. ध-
४ नाथुडु तमतल्लि दण्डुलैना गु(कु)माराय्यंनि[य]
५ देघ[रा]यकु सानिकि नम्मुवुगा[ं] [वे]ट्टिटन2
६ अखण्डवर्त्ति दीपमु ओक्कटिंटिकि माड्लु ५
७ द्रीनि नकरपुवाड नायकुलु3 अ(आ)-
८ चन्द्राक्कमु नड़[पि]' प्पंगलवारु [।।]

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* It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face, of the temple of Madhukeśvara. According to Rangacharya, the beginning of the inscription is built in. But, it is not so. Because, the record is complete. The Government Epigraphist has not given the श्राद्धि year of this record but he gives शक 1045 which is not there. So, the *A. R.* no. of this record is not correctly put in *S. I. I.* Vol.V, no. 1037.

1. The 50th श्राद्धि starts from the 23rd Aug. 1124 A. D. (vide App. II-C) So, the corresponding date of this record is the 25th Dec. 1124 A.D. which is the day of उत्तरायणसंक्रांति

2. The Government Epigraphist for India reads [मे]ट्टिन् for [वे]ट्टिटन

3. The term नकरपुवाडनायक seems to be either a title of the headman of नकरपुवाड़ or कलिङ्गनगर or a synonym of नगरश्रेष्ठिन्. The title नगरश्रेष्ठिन् is found in Damodarpur plates of the Gupta period (Vide *E. I.* XV.). In this connection R. G. Basak says that a विषयपति who is the head of a विषय was aided by four advisors. One of the advisors was called नगरश्रेष्ठिन्. He had to represent the various guilds or corporations of the town or the rich urban population. The remaining three advisors were

known as प्रथमसार्थवाह (the representative of merchant class), प्रथमकुलिक (the representative of the artisan class) and प्रथमकायस्थ (probably the chief scribe, the head of the Government Officials).

Dr. U. N. Ghoshal in his *Hindu Revenue System* writes that the district officers were "carring on the administration of the district-town (अधिष्ठानाधिकरण) with a guild-president, the leading merchant, the leading banker and the leading scribe at the top". (Vide *History of North-Eastern India*, p. 202).

The guild president (श्रेष्ठिन्) and the scribe (कायस्थ), according to the Sanskrit drama मृच्छकटिक, used to assist the अधिकरण in deciding cases.

In Rajputana the *Chauthias* are said to be the town Magistrates. According to William Crooke, "in every town there is an unpaid magistracy, of which the head is the नगरश्रेष्ठ or the chief citizen, and the four *chauthias*, tantamount to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who hold their courts and decide in all civil cases". (Vide *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 171). For more details regarding नगरश्रेष्ठिन् please see *The Journal of The University of Gauhati*, Vol. VI. (1955), pp. 81—85.



No. 89

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1047

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1028; *A. R.* no 162 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 313.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] स(श)क वरुष[ं]बु १०४७ गुने-
२ ण्टि श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध-
३ मान विजयराज्य सम्वत्स-
४ रंबुलु ५[१]श्राहि श्रीमधुकीस्वरदे-
५ वरकु पेकप कोडुकु लेंक पंपुन वे(व्य)-
६ ति(ती)पातनिमि[त्त]मुनं(न)वेटि्टन अखण्डषति(त्ति)-
७ दीपमोक्कण्टि माड[५ ई]दीप माचं-
८ द्राक्कर्मु नडपङ्गलवारु ।[।]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मंडप in the temple of Madhukesvara.

No. 90

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1047]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1014; *A. R.* No. 143 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 700, Ganjam, no. 299.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्र-
२ वर्द्धमानविजयराज्य सम्वत्स-
३ रंबुलु ५१ आहि उत्तरायण-
४ संक्रांतिनिमित्तमुन1 श्रीमधु[के]-
५ स्व(श्व)र देवर[कु] विक्किपोलि कंफकणाल-
६ पोतय कोड्क प[डा]लुवूण्डि भी-
७ मन(ना)युनितनि पेण्ड्लमु वल्लेम—
८ यु चोंडनांटिलोनि चोंड्तो-
९ एट नेल नेत्र वट टगां वडसिन ए-
१० निमिदि पुट लु नेल रेंडु अखंड-
११ वर्त्ति दीपमुनकु ०[ख] अ[आ]चन्द्रा-
१२ र्क्कस्थाइ(यि)गां वे[ट टे] सो(चो)ड्मंग पें-
१३ क पक्रपनायुकुंडु [ई]चेण्डु3 रेण्डु दीपमुलु
१४ अ(आ)स(च)न्द्रार्कमु नडपि अनुभवि[ं]पङ्गलवाण्डु[॥]

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† It is on the 1st pillar, right row of आस्थानमंड्प, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 Since the gift was issued in the 51st आहि of Anantavarmadeva (Chodaganga), this grant must have been issued in S 1047 or 1125-26 A.D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1125 A. D.

2 चोंड्नाटि is the name of a village where the lands were granted.

3 The word 'चेंडु' is not clear. In the Telugu language 'चेंडु' means 'a ball' (noun) and 'to cut' (verb)

No. 91

uKhalinga†

Ś. 1[1048]
[Scpt: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1062; *A. R.* no. 194 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 345.

१ स्वस्ति[॥] श्रीमदन'त्तवम्म(र्म्म)देवर प्र-
२ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स'वत्स[र]५२1
३ आहि व्रि(वृ)श्चिक शुक्ल मा(म)हा १२सि(शी)यु सु(शु)क्र-
४ वारमुन2 पेद्दकोट_टमुन3 अवलें गि4प्रोलिसे-
५ टि_ट कोड़ुकु मादांडि पेग्ग_टन अखंडवर्त्तिदिवि-
६ य१[पिट] माड ५ अ(आ)च'द्रां(द्रा)र्क्क'मु नड़पञ्जलयदि
७ मधुकी(के)श्व[र]दे[वर] रक्ष [॥]

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† On the 4th pillar in the rigt row of आस्थानप'डप in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Govt. Epigraphist in *A. R.* reads the आहि as 5[7]th year. But, actually it should be 52nd आहि.

2 The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads in *S.I.I.* "व्रिश्चिक शुक्लमाहा १३ सियु सुक्रवारमुन". It is not correct. There is no "महालयोदशी" in the Indian Calander. It must be महाद्वादशी which is also called उत्थान द्वादशी, occurred in कार्त्तिकशुक्ल द्वादशी. Here, the said "महाद्वादशी" fell in Friday, is referred to. The corresponding date is, therefore, the 29th October, 1126 A. D. Friday.

3 पेद्दकोट seems to be the name of a village,

4 Avalingi is a village near Gatta in the Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam district.

No. 92

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1048

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1082; *A. R.* no. 213 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 705, Ganjam, no. 364.

१ स्वस्ति[॥] शकव[त्स]रमुलु वइनि ए-
२ [भ]ंडि एनगु श्राहि नांटि श्री चोडगंग न-
३ वि रप्प[ं]दोड़न विज़यराज्य संव-
४ त्स[र]५२ ॥ ला उत्तरायणसंक्रा[ं]ति निंमि-
५ [त्तंबु]न2 पलियलानु . तोंट . १ त-
६ ऋ[वु]चिन्न पव[शानु]अखण्ड पोएड़न-
७ य[पे]ट्निं3 मा[ड़]लु एन [॥]

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† On the 3rd pillar, left row of आस्थानमंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Government Epigraphist says that the record is made in S 1055, although from the text it is not clear. Rangacharya has also copied the same mistake. The 52nd श्राहि commanced from the 31st Aug, 1126 A. D. or शक 1048.

2 As the grant was made for the occasion of उत्तरायण संक्रांति, the corresponding date is the 25 Dec, 1126 A. D.

No. 93

Mukhalinga†

Ś. [1048]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1027; *A. R.* no. 161 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 812.

१ स्वस्ति[।।]स(श)क वरुषंबुलु १०४८ अगु-

२ नेंटि मीन संक्रांतियु[1] व्य(व्य)ति(ती)पात निमि-

३ त्य(त्त)मुन मधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)र देवरकु गालपन(ना)-

४ यकुनि कुंतुरुं इ गुडिसानि[2]पं[प्पु]-

५ म कोडुकु सा(शा)सनिकगंगन पेटि टन

६ अखंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कोंटि मा ५ [।।]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंड्प in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 22nd February, 1127 A. D.

2. गुडिसानि is a designation given to a dancing girl who was in the service in गुडि or temple. (See also *F. N.* 3 in No. 87).

3. शासनिक is a title, probably used by the administrators of rural area.

No. 94
Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1049
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1082; *A. R.* no. 166 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I. p. 701, Ganjam, no. 317
Bhandarkar's list No. 1965, *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103 No 17.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवरुषंवुल १०४६1गुनेंटि
२ श्रीमदनन्तदेव प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स-
३ ंवत्स[र]५३ गु श्राहि कर्क्कटक संक्रं(क्रां)त्ति2 मोद-
४ लुगा मधुकीस्वरदेवरकु दी(दा)स्वरि3मुल्ल-
५ न पेटि्टन ह(श्र)खंड़ दीप १ ंटि्टकिं(कि) वेटि्ट म ५
६ ई[दि]विय श्र(श्रा)चन्द(न्द्रा)र्क्कमु नड-
७ पंगलय[ंटि्ट]दि [॥]

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† On the 2nd pillar in the right row of the श्रास्थानमंडप, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1, Rangacharya remarks as follows:-

' The inscription shows that the king ascended the throne or became co-regent in S. 985 . . . .

Chodaganga ascended the throne in S 999; in the month of कुम्भ, शुक्ल तृतीया, शनिवार which corresponds to the 17th February, 1078 A. D,

The Govt. Epigraphist reads 1048 for 1049 (*A, R*, No, 116 of 189 and *S.I.I.*)

2, The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1127 A. D.

3, There is a class of people named 'Dasiri' who live in South Orissa and north Andhra, Their mother-tongue is Telugu and their main profession is begging alms,

No. 95

Mukhalinga

S 1049

[Scpt.-Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1009; *A. R.* no. 144 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 295.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)ख(क)वरुष'बुलु १०४६ गुने'डु-
२ श्रीसो(चो)ड[ग]'गदेवर प्रवर्द्ध'मान विजय-
३ राज्य स'वत्स[र]५३ श्ाहि मकर सु(शु)क्ल ४ [यु]
४ ... नेल स'क्रांतियु सोमवारम्न1 मधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)[र]-
५ देवरकु²राचम'गलि रामन²तम अ(आ)-
६ य्य पोताय तमयम्म सिडप पेर'गां
७ वेटिटन अख'डदीपम् माड ५ [॥]

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† It is on the pillar to the right of the entrance into the central shrine, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date is not regular.

2. Ramana is the name of the person who made the gift. He is designated as राचमङ्गलि or the barbar appointed for the king.

No. 96

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1049

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

*S.I. I.*Vol.V, no. 1008; *A. R* no. 143 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 294.
Bhandarkar's list No. 1966; *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 103-4 No. 18.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)ख(क)वरुष बुलु १०४६ अ-
२ गुनेंटि श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रव-
३ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] ५३ शा हि
४ महाद्वा[द]सि(शि)नांडु मदु(धु)की(के)स्व(श्व)र देवरकु साग-
५ [क]य कोड्कु द्दिवियलकण्डेन पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्तिदीपमुन
६ माड ५ [॥]

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† On the same pillar and same face where No. 95 is.

1. If Mahādvadaśi is to be taken as Kārtika Śukla 12th *Tithi*, as in other cases, Then the corrsponding date will be the 18th Oct. 1127 A. D.

No. 97

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 10[4]9

[Scpt. Tel; Lng Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1102; *A. R.* 231 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 382.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] स(श)क वरुषंवुलु १०[४]६[1] दगु-
२ नेण्टि श्रीमदनंत्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
३ न विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] ५३ स्नाहि मकर मा-
४ समुन स्तु शुक्ल द्वितीय(या)गुरुवारमुनव्यतीपात[2] ना-
५ एडु वेन्न[म]पेरगडल प[रक]म्म कूंतुऋ ई गु-
६ डिसानि पत्ताईन[4] कोम्मिनायकुनि पे-
७ एडुलमु नङ्गम श्रीमधुकी(के)श्व(श्व)र देवरकुं वेट्टिन
८ अख[ण्ड]वर्त्तिदीपमुनकु मा ५ [।।]

† On the 1st pillar in the left row of the अरधामंड्प, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist did not mention the date of this inscription, but writes '53rd year' (*A. R.* No. 231 of 1896.)
2. The corresponding date is the 5th January, 1128 A. D. Thursday.
3. व्यतीपातयोग generally occurs when there are अमावास्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा. Here, the above combination is not found except that the Nakshatra is धनिष्ठा. For the details regarding व्यतीपातयोग see Appedix - V.
4. पत्ताइत is an official disignation in the Ganga administration in Kalinga.

No. 98

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)†

Ś. [1047]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1184; *A. R.* No. 309 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol, II. p. 733, Godavari Dt,, no. 214.

१ ... ...
२ ... ... स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखाने -
३ करिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजबलपराक्र-
४ म परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टार-
५ क महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर
६ गं[गा]न्वयावलम्बनस्तंभ श्रीम-
७ च्चोडगंगदेवर महादेवि लाव-
८ ण्य[व]ती देवि1 श्रीभीमेश्वरमहा-
९ [देवर]कु माघपुन्न(र्णि)म(मि)यु बृहस्प-
१० [ति वारमु] नांडु2 पेट्टिन अखंड[व]-
११ [र्त्तिदीपमुनकु] दि]विय १ एटकि
१२ ....
१३ ... ...
१४ इनुप [ए]ड्लु[५०]·· त्रिभु[वना]-
१४ ंक्कुश3मु न सेट्टि मा १ [।] लिखितं पेद्दना-
१६ चार्य्येण ॥

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† On the 7th pillar of the north wall in Bhimesvara temple.

1. The gift was made by Lavanyavati Devi, a queen of Chodagangadeva.

2. The date of this record is lost. But, it may be presumed that in S, 1050 and in the month of Simha some queens of Chodaganga had visited this temple, If Lavanyavati had accompanied them then, the corresponding date will be the 19th Jan, 1128 A. D.

3, Tribhuvanankusa seems to be the local king of E, Godavari region at this time, (*i. e.* 1128 A. .D)

No. 99

Draksharama temple of E. Godavari Dt.†

Ś. 1048

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.& Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1198; *A. R.* no. 315-A of 1893;

१ शाकाब्दे ... ...
२ तिलका देवांगना कांतिजिते . कल्याणव·· ··विश्राण–
३ भूः प्रादादीपमखंड्वर्त्ति विभवे भीमेश्वरायादरातु(त्)। शकवर्षम्बुलु
४ १०५० स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजय·
५ राज्यसंवत्सरम्बुलु ३ गु श्राहि सिंह्मासम्बुन व्यतीपात निमित्तम्बुन1 स्वस्ति[।।] समर–
मुखा ने-
६ क रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजा·
७ धिराज़ राज परमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावलम्बन स्तंभ श्रीमदनंतवर्म्मदेवर महादे·
८ वि कय(क)ल्याणदेवि2 श्रीभीमेश्वर महादेवरकुं वेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति लोहदंडु दिवि[य]·
९ १[।]दीनिकि नाचं(द्रा)र्क्कम्बुनेयु सरिड्ंच्चुवारुगा देवर किलरम्बुन वोलेवुरु बू·
१० ंट्टगा[मूंडवा]डपुन काटवोल[ना]वनि वनम्बुन·· ··प [ए]ड्लु[५०] ...

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† The inscription is to the left of No, 100

I, The corresponding date is probably the 29th July, 1128 A. D. The व्यतीपातयोग generally occurs when there are अमावास्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or आर्द्रा or धनिष्ठा (Vide App-V). In this case the it is:-
रविवार + अमावास्या + मघा. It is to be noted here that सिंह बृहस्पति is a ***Yoga*** for taking sacred-bath in the Godavari.

2, The donor is Kalyanadevi, the queen of Chodaganga.

No. 100

Draksharam temple of (E. Godav ri Dt.†

Ś. 1050

[Scpt: Tel; Lng; Snk, & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1197; *A. R.* no. 315 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari Dt., no 220.

१ शकाब्दे व्योमवाण
२ नावरम्तत्र सित विजयोद्वि त्तसव्वगिलक्ष्मया ...
३ प्रादादखंड भुवनवरकृते धाया माता शकवष(र्ष)मुलु १०५० स्वस्ति[॥] मर्व्वलोका-
४ श्रय श्रीविष्णुवद्धनमहाराजुल [प्रवद्र्ध]मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] ३ गु श्राहि सिंहमास-
५ मुनव्यतीपान निमित्तमु नौस्वस्ति[॥ स[मर]म खानेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजवलपराक्रम पर-
६ म माहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया वलंवनस्तंभ श्री-
७ मदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर महादेवि ली[लावती]देवि तल्लि लक्ष्मीदेवि श्रीभीमेश्वर महादेवरकं [वेल्लि]-
८ नखंड वर्त्ति लोहदंडु दिविय चन्द्र(द्रा)र्क्कमु नेयु मरिडंच्चु वरुगा देवर किलर
९ [म म बोले]पुरंबूटगा र्रस सूरनि अड्वुन नायडोडु प्रोलनि वसमु ...
१० इनुप गड्डलु ...

1, The corresponding date is the 29th July, 1128 A, D,

2, The donor of this grant is Lakshmidevi, mother of Lilavati devi, one of the queens of Anantavarma Chodaganga. For Lilavatidevi see No, 101.

No. 101

Draksharama temple of E. Godavari Dt.†

Ś. 1050

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk, & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1196; *A. R.* no. 314 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 734, Godavari Dt. no. 219.

१ .... गा चन्द्रवक्त्रादेवी लीलाव.... ....
२ श्रोड ग‌ंगेश्वरस्य [।] कांतारत्न‌ं गुणानाम्महति निवस[ति]स्सा व्यतीपातयोगे दीप‌ं प्राश-
दखण्ड़-
३ °सुरवर विभवे भीमनाथाय सम्यक् [॥] शकवर्षमुलु १०५० स्वस्ति [॥] सर्वलोकाश्रय
श्री विष्णुवर्द्ध-
४ नमहाराजुलु प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरमुलु [३] गु श्राहि सिंहमासमुन व्यतीपात-
५ निमित्तमुन। स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर पर-
६ मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावल‌ंबनस्त‌ंभ श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदे-
७ वर महादेवि लीलावतीदेवि[2] श्रीभीमेश्वरमहादेवरकु वेट्टिन श्रखण्डवर्त्तिलोहद‌ंडु दिविय
८ [1] दीनिकि नाच‌ंद्रार्क्कमु सेयु सरिइ‌ंच्चु वारुगा देवर किलरमुन बोलेपुरु वू‌ंटगानालवु
न[एड़]-
९ पुन चदुकनकोम्मन अडपुन व्रम...वसमुन निच्चिन ईनुप एड्लु ५० कि नित्यने मा१ [।]
लिकि[खि]त‌ं
१० पेदनाचा[र्य्य:] [॥]

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† In *A. R.* of 1893 the number is put as 314, but in *S. I. I.* it is wrongly put as *A. R.* no. 317 of 1893.

1. The corresponding date is the 29th July, 1128 A. D. It is the same date as found in the previous records (nos. 99 and 100).

2. The donor is Lilavatidevi, a queen of Chodagangadeva.

No. 102

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)†

Ś. 1050

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. No. 1195; *A. R.* no. 313 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol, II. p. 734, Godavari Dt., no. 218.

१ ... .

२ ... ... प्रादान्दीपमखण्डवर्त्ति विभवे भीमेश्वराया द ... [।] म_लु १०५० गुने'टि स्वस्ति [॥] सर्व्वलोका-

३ श्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स'वत्सरम_लु [२] गु श्राहि सिंह-मासम_न व्यतीपातनिमित्तम_न[1] स्वस्ति [।]

४ समरम'व्यानेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक राजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया-

५ वल'बनस्त'भ श्रीमद्दनन्तवर्म्म देवर महादेवि श्रीया(या)देवुलु[2] श्रीभीमेश्वर महादे-वरकुं वेट्टिन श्रखण्डवर्त्ति लोकदण्ड दिवियः १ कि ना-

६ च'द्रार्कर्क म_ गेय मरि'ड'ज्चु बारुगा देवर किलरम_न बोलेबुरु' वंटगां गाटवोल पण्डनि श्रप्पन जकनवेल पोलनि वसमन निच्चिन ईन_-

७ [प] एड्लु ५० कि निय ने मा१लिकिं(खि)त(त') पेग्गनाच्चारि[॥]

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†. In *A.R.* of 1893 the number is put as 313. But, in *S.I.I.* it is wrongly mentioned as *A.R.* no. 316 of 1893.

1. The date of this record is same as found in Nos. 99, 100 and 101 above.

2. The donor is श्रीयादेवी, another queen of Chodagangadeva.

No. 103

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. (?)

[Scpt. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1192; *A. R.* no. 317 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p 734, Godavari Dt. no. 222.

१ सकल न.प[महा]··· ....

२ ··· ··· भीमेशाय प्रदीप' ··· ... चन्द्रसूर्य्य प्र ···

३ स्वस्ति [।] सर्व्व लोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्स-

४ ··· गु श्राहि सिंहमासमु उत्तरायन निमित्तमन । स्वस्ति[॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्प-

५ मर्द्दन भुजबलपराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राज प-

६ रमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयामल'वनमन्त'भ श्रीमद्नन्तवर्म्मचोडगंगदेवर महादेवि पद्मलदेवि[2]

७ श्रीभीमेश्वर महादेवरकु वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति लोक्कदुदिवया १[।] दीनिकि नाचंद्रार्क्क-

८ यु सरिड्डच्चु वारुगा देवर किलरमन बोलेपुरु'घ' ··· ···

९ .... [वो]ल वाद्नि अड्पुन कोममनतावनि वसमुन नि[ल्चि]···

१० ··· ··· [द्द]नाच्चार्थं [॥]

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†. In *A.R.* 1893 the number is put as 317. But, in *S.* I. I. it is put as *A.R.* no. 313 of 1893.

1. The date of this inscription is not clear. But, the grant was issued on the same date as in the case of Nos. 99, 100 and 102 above.

2. The doner is Mahadevi Padmalādevi, one of the queens of Chodagangadeva.

No. 104

Draksharam temple (E. Godavari Dt)†

Ś. 1050.
[Scpt: Tel; Lng; Snsk, & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1194; *A. R.* no. 312 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 733, Godavari Dt., no. 217.

१ ... ...

२ गोंडचोडिती देवी [।] सेयं श्रीचोडगङ्गक्षिति वरविभोश्चोडन स्त्री मृगाक्षी प्रादाद्भीमे-श्वराय त्रिभु-

३ वनविभवे दीपलाचं द्रतारं । स्वस्ति [।।] समरम् खानेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजवल पराक्रम पर-

४ ममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया वलंवनस्तंभ श्रीमद-

५ नंतवर्म्म देवर प[ट्टा] महादेवि कलिंगमहादेवि यैन जे(ज)यं गोंड चो[ड]यं वारु शकवर्षमुलु १०५०

६ गु नेंटि सिंह म(ह)मासमुन व्यतीपात निमित्तमुन2 श्रीभीमेश्वरमहादेवरकुं वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति लोहद-

† In *S. I. I*, the number is wrongly put as *A. R.* 315.

1. The donor is Jayamgonda Choda Mahādevi who is designated as कलिङ्गमहादेवी and पट्ट महादेवी. She is the chief queen of Anantavarma Chodaganga. For the sake of her name, it is presumed that she comes from the Chola family to which her mother-in-law (Rājasundari) belongs. I have discussed about Virachoda and his relation with Chodaganga in *O.H.R.J.* Vol V, pp. 50-54 and arrived at the conclusion that the Chief-qeen of Chodaganga was the daughter of Virachoda. In South-India the marriage with maternal-uncle's daughter is popular, according to the following verses quoted from धर्मशास्त्र:-

मातुलस्य सुतां केचित् पितृ·वसृसुतादिकम् ।
विवाह्यंति क्वचिद्देशे संकोच्यापि सपिंडताम् ।।

(Vide वैद्यनाथ दीक्षित—स्मृतिमुक्तावली Telugu edition of 1882, p. 97)

मातुलादि सुतायाश्च विवाहश्शिष्ट सम्मतः ।
इत्येते दाक्षिणात्यानामविगीता उदाहृता ।।
(Vide स्मृतिरत्नम्)

2. The corresponding date is the 29th July, 1128 A. D. as in Nos. 99, 100 and 101 above.

७ एड्डु दिविय १ कि नाच ग्राक्कंमु नेयु सरिइंच्चुवारुगा देवर किलरमुन नावबोल प्रोल ड्डुनु गाट-

८ प्रोल पण्ड्डुनु षादबोल एरियण्डुनु जडुकना कोम्म ड्डु दल रासि [नाष ड्डु दूटगा रेंड्-वनडपु-

९ न काटबोल पंड्रनि षसमुन निच्चिन इनुपएड्लु ५० [कि] नित्य मान १ [।।]



No. 105

Draksharama (Godavari Dt)†

S 1050

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel-& Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1191; *A. R.* no. 3,6 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari, no. 221.

१ शाकाब्दे व्योमबान(ण)इन्दु शशिपरि[मिते] ..
२ ... द्भुतो य:[।]देवी श्रीराजलाभू[न्]नृपतिवरविभोस्साहसांकस्य[1] त[स्य] दीपं प्रादा
दखंड
३ ता भीमनाथाय शाश्व(स्व)त् ॥ शक वष(र्ष)मुलु १०५० स्वस्ति[॥] सर्वलोकाश्रय-
श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महा ...
४ न विजयराज्य सम्वत्स[र २]युशाहि सिंह्म(ह)मासमुन व्यतीपात निमित्तमुन स्वस्ति [॥]
समरमुखा[ने] ..
५ न भुजवल पराक्रम परमम हेश्वर परमभट्टा[र]क महाराजाधिराज राज परमेश्वर गङ्गा-
न्वयावलम्बन[मूलस्त]-
६ म्भ श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मे श्वर महादेवि राजलदेवि श्री भीमेश्वर महादेवरकुं वेट्टिन अखंड-
घांत लो(लो)इद-
७ एडु विजय १[।]दीनिकि नाचंद्राक्कं मुनेयु सरिइंचुवारुगा देवर किलरसुन वोले-
पुरु बूंट ड्वु-
८ न एरियबोल वादनि अड[पु]न मदनबोल एरियनि वसमुन निच्चिन इनुप एड्लु
९ ५० कि नित्य ने मा १ [॥] लिकि(खि)तं पेद्दनाचार्य्य[।]

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† In *A. R.* of 1893 the number is given as 316. But, in *S. I. I.* it is put as *A, R,* No. 312 of 1893.

1. The donor is राजलादेवा, a queen of Chodaganga for whom the title of साहसांक is used in this record. It is necessary to state here that there is a Sanskrit work called साहसांकचरित, written by Padmagupta *alias* Parimala (Vide *I. A.* 1907). Padmagupta was a court poet of Vakpati Munja of Paramara family (1086 A. D.). As he is a contemporary of Chodaganga, whose title was साहसांक, I think that further research on साहसांक चरित might reveal some new facts in the life history of Chodaganga.

No. 106

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1050

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol V, no. 1017; *A. R* no. 151 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 302.
Bhandarkar's list No. 1967; *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 104 No. 20;

१ स्वस्ति[।]शकवर्षंबुलु १०५० अगुनेंडु
२ श्रीम[न्]चोडगंगदेवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मान विज-
३ य राज्य सम्वत्सरमुलु ५४ आहि मक-
४ रामावाम्या(स्या)यु व्यतीपातान। श्री मधु-
५ केश्वर देवरकु भीमनारायनि मेडम
६ कोडुकु वेमां[णिड] पेट्टिन अखण्डवत्ति(र्त्ति) दीप-
७ मोक्कंटि माड ५ अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)क्कंमु नडचुङ्गल-
८ वारु[॥]

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† The inscription is on the Ist pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. This date corresponds to the 23rd December II28 A. D. Sunday. The record says that there was a व्यतीपात योग on this day. The astronomical combination from this record is shown here under:-
मकरसंक्रांति+अमावास्या+रविवार+पूर्वाषाढा नक्षत्र. According to the religious code, the following combination is necessary for occurrence of व्यतीपात योग:-
अमावास्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or धनिष्टा or आर्द्रानक्षत्र In the present case the prescribed नक्षत्र is not there. (For details regarding व्यतीपात see App - V).

No. 107

Mukhalingat

Ś. 1051

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1026; *A. R.* no. 160 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 311.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] शकवर्षं बुलु] १०५१ अ-
२ गुने डु श्रीमदनंतवर्मदेव[र]
३ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स[ं]वत्सर[ं]-
४ बु ५[५]श्राहि सोमग्रहण2 निमि-
५ त्य(त्त)मुन शी मधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरकु मेड-
६ यकु भ[वा]चेमकु गू(कूं)त्तुरु [आ]इन ईगु-
७ [डि] स नि मत्तरुवुन गुण्डम अख-
८ [एड]वर्त्ति(र्त्ति)दीपमुनकु अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)र्क्कमुनकु
९ वेट्टिन मां(मा)डलु ५ [।।]

* The inscription is on the 1st pillar in the right row of मारथानमंडप, west face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *A. R.* of 1896 the date is given as शक 105 [2]. Rangacharya copied the same and put it as S. 1052. In *S. I. I.* the date is given as शक 1051. I think, S.-1051 is the correct reading, because there is no lunar eclips during the Saka year 1052.

2. There is a lunar eclipse in the month of वैशाख which corresponds to the 5th May, 1129 A. D. Sunday.

No. 107-A

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1051

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 105 ; A. R. no. 183 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam Dt. no. 33 I.

१ स्वस्ति ॥ शकवर्षं बु १०५१ गड ति टि श्रीमद्नन्त1-

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† The inscription is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The inscription is not complete. It is not known why the inscription has not been incised completely.
Although nothing about the gift is known from it, in *A.R.* it is noted that the record is made for the gift of a lamp. The same remark was copied by Rangacharya.

No. 108

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1051
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1022; *A. R.* no. 156 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I. p. 701, Ganjam, no. 307;
Bhandarkar's list No. 1968, *J. A. S.B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 104 No. 21.

१ स्वस्ति[।।]शकवर्षंबुलु १०५१ अ-
२ [गु]नएट[गिट] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रव-
३ र्द्ध(र्द्ध)मान विजयराज्य सं[वत्सर]बुलु-
४ ५५ आहि वृ(वृ)श्चिक सं क(क्रां)ति यु
५ वि त्य)ति ती)प(पा)त2 निमित्तमुन श्रीमधुकी(के)-
६ स्व(श्व)र देवरकु मिगावनि कूतु[रु]को-
७ क[वे]म परि[य]क[ण्ण] कोडुकु ले-
८ [']क्क कामरा'ड पेंड्लमु पेट्टिन
९ अखण्ड वत्ति(त्ति)दीपमुन मा ५ ।[।]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The date corresponds to the 27th Oct. 1129 A. D. Sunday.

2 The व्यतीपातयोग is not there as the astronomical combination of the day is as shown below:-वृश्चिकसंक्रांति+रविवार+अश्विनी नक्षत्र. It has also been happened on the next day of उत्थान द्वादशी or कार्त्तिक-शुक्ल-द्वादशी which is an auspicious day for grants. For details regarding व्यतीपात and उत्थान द्वादशी see App.-V,

No. 109

Nilakant_e:v_ra temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1051
[Scpt: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

. *I. I.* Vol. X, no. 672; *A. R.* no. 649 of 1926;

१ स्वस्ति[॥] त्र(श)क वरुषंबुलु
२ १०५१ गुनेंटि उत्तरायन-
३ संक्रांत्ति नांडु। निडुंजेरुवु-
४ न नीलीश्वर देवरकु पेद्द पेम्र्मा-
५ ड्डिराजु कोडुकु राजेन्द्रचोड-
६ देवनिं पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिवि-
७ य श्रोकरिटर्कि चेट्टि माडऌ ५ दी-
८ नि नाचंद्राकर्कमु नडुपंग-
९ लवारु प्रलाच्च(चा)रि वालु[॥]

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1 The corresponding date is the 25th Dec. 1129.

2 पेद्दा पेम्र्माड्डिराजु is to be identified with पेम्र्माड्डिराजु, the brother of Chodaganga. The donor of this grant is a son of पेम्र्माड्डिराजु.

No. 110

NilaKanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1052

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 673; A. R. no. 667 of 1925;

१ [स्वस्ति ॥ श्रीशा]काद्दा(ब्द)[बु]लु १०५२1 गुने-
२ ंटि श्री.चोड ङ्गदेवर विज-
३ [य]राज्य संवत्सरंबुलु
४ ....श्राहि . क्रि(कृ)ष्ण पं-
५ [च मियु] शुक्रवारमुन2[तो]-
६ .... पिडप्रोल . राजु म-
७ .... रुमु जे-
८ कोनि ··· [चे] बुंन नीलीश्वरदेवरकुं ने-
९ ट्टिन दीप मोक्कटिकि मा ५ दीनि अ(आ)चंद्रार्क-
१० मु नडपङ्गलवारु प्रोलाच(चा)रिव्रालु [॥]

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1 In *A.R.* the date is wrongly given as शक 1057 for शक 1052.

2 Most probably the corresponding date is the 27 June, 1130 A. D. Friday. It is just a day after the कर्कटक or दक्षिणायन संक्रांति

+ + +

No. 111

Rellivalasa Rock Inscription (Srikakulam Dt.)

S 1053

[Scpt. Tel; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 674; *A. R.* no. 367 of 1905;

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1689, Vizagapatam Dt. no. 221.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] समरमुखानेक रिपु द-
२ र्प्प मर्द्दन भुजबल पराक्रम प-
३ रम माहेश्वर परमभट्टारक म-
४ [हा]राजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गंगा-
५ [न्वया]मल[न]नस्तंभम श्रीमदनन्त[व]-
६ [र्म्मदे]वर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य शकव-
७ र्षं]बुलु १०५३ गुनेण्टि संवत्सरं
८ [बुलु] ५७ श्राहि सिंघ ह)मासमुन सु(शु)क्ल-
९ ... य मु(शु)क्र वारमुनांडु[1] येश्ट-
१० ... पुन तालंडनांडु गट्टुनयु-
११ डि श्वर देवरकु श्री चोडगंग-
१२ [देवर] तम्मुंडु गुलगगयगोंडपेम्मा(र्म्मा)-
१३ [डियु][2] पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति दीपम्
१४ ... माड्लु परियुनु तालं ल-
१५ ... एिटकांप्पुलु अ(आ)चन्द्रार्कम न
१६ [न डुप]ंगल वारु [।।] दीनि नड्पक नडु-
१७ ... वान विन्नम् सेसि गंग-
१८ [क]र्त वेड्गबिलल वधिड्चिय-
१९ [न] पापम न वो[ं]दक्लवारु [।।]

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† It is on a big stone lying at the centre of the village.

1 The corresponding date may be the 31st July or the 7th August, 1131 A. D. The *tithi* of this record is lost. In Arch. Sur. of *S. India*, Vol I, p. 13 Sewell refers to this record and gives the date as S. 1073 for S. 1053.

2 The donor of this grant is Permmadi who used the *title* of 'गुलगगयगोंड'. He is the brother (तम्मुंडु) of Chodagangadeva.

No. 112

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1053

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1098; *A R.* no. 228 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 379.

१ पुरशारखेन्दु शकाब्दे परिमितिगे कार्त्तिके
२ महाद्वादश्या[ं]1 [।] नगरे कलिंगदेशे स्वयं-
३ भुवे मधुकेश्वराय2 देवाय । लक्ष्म-
४ ण तनयो धीमान् भारद्वाजान्वयो दा-
५ रमां(म')थिका [।] चालुक्यगंग नृप-
६ ते पुरपरि गणकेश्वरो[दो]म्म नामा-
७ [मा]त्य:3 । प्रादादखंड़दीपं पितृमात्रोश्शशि-
८ [र]त्रीस्थिरौ यावत् [ ] तावत्प्रवर्त्तयते [।।]4

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† It is on the 1st pillar in left row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The corresponding date is the 3rd Nov. 1131 A.D. Tuesday. The *nakshatra* of the day is रेवती which is necessary for देवोत्सवद्वादशी or उत्थानद्वादशी which is also called महाद्वादशी (for details see App-V.)

2 Madhukesvara was a self-born (स्वयम्भू) लिङ्ग. This popular tradition was there eversince the temple was constructed by दानार्णव who established his capital at Kalinga-nagara.

3 The officer is designated as पुरपरि गणकेश्वर and अमात्य and lived under the king चालुक्यगङ्ग. The Niyogi class of Brahmanas in Andhra use the titles of अमात्य and पेग्गड.

4 The Govt. Epigraphist says that No. 113 and this record form one document.

No. 113

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1053

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol.V, no. 1 89; *A. R* no. 220 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 371.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द'बुलु १०५३ नें टि श्रीमच्चोड़-
२ 'गङ्ग[1]देवर प्रवर्द्ध मान विजयराज्य सं'व-
३ [त्सर] ५७गु आहि वृश्चिक शुक्ल महा[द्वाद]शियु[2]
४ व्यतीपात निमित्तमु न श्रीम[धु]के[श्व]र दे-
५ वरक सीथापोर[3]मु न ध्वचलमायक्कु नक्कु
६ पञ्च[क]ल्पक्कु सुपुत्रं .... चाड्चालु-
७ क्यग'ग ... माराय'ड्डैन म'दन
८ पेद्दिदन अख'ड्वर्त्तिदीपमु न सा[4] गिट्किं(क्कि)
९ वराह्व'तनि-[ ]प...नि धीतट्टान वारु
१० अ(आ)च'द्राक्क स्न नेड़ नङ्पगलवारु [॥]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमे'डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 Read चोडगङ्ग. In some old records of Orissa his name is given as चोड़'गदेव.

2 The corresponding date is same as in the pevious record (No. 112).

3 Probably the correct reading will be सिंहपुर.

4 Read वराह्वर्त्तनी. It is a district of Kalinga, the earlist mention of which is made in the grant of महाराजा अनन्तशक्तिवर्म्मन् of माठर family (*circa* 360-92 A. D.) (vide *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol I, pt. ii, sec. I, App-IV). This grant is issued from सिंहपुर.

No. 114

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1053
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1099; *A. R.* no. 229 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 706, Ganjam, no. 380.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाद्द बुलु १०५३ गुने-
२ णिट श्रीवच्चो इग[ग]देवर प्रव-
३ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]
४ ५७ गाहि वृश्चिक शुक्ल महाद्वाद्-
५ शियु व्यतीपात1 निमित्तमुन रायु-
६ रि [श्र]दुयुड [इरि]ल सोमिनायकु व-
७ ... पूरवरि राजशिखामणि गंग
८ ब्रह्मारायडैन दोम्मन2 तन तं-
९ ड्रि लक्ष्मण पेग्गडकु तल्लि दोरमकु3
१० गा श्री मधुकेश्वर देवरकु नखंडदीप [?] [॥]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The corresponding date is the 3rd November, 1131 A. D. as in the case in Nos. 112 and 113 above.

2 The पुरवरिदोम्मन son of Lakshmana Peggada of this inscription is the same person recorded in No. 112 above,

3 Probably the name is दारमाम्बिका as found in No. 112 above.

No. 115

NilaKanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1053

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 676: *A. R.* no. 656 of 1926;

१ स्वस्ति श्री शकाब्द्बुलु १०५३ यडगु
२ नेण्टि उत्तरायनसंक्रांत्ति यु1 .... या-
३ रमुन व्यतीपात नाण्डु गुमुड ....
४ र नायकुनकु ....
५ न लेङ्कगोकन ...
६ यु नावपल्लि2 नीलीश्वरदेवरकु
७ चोलगंगदेवर श्रीभुजयद्धन-
८ गा नखण्डवर्त्ति दीपमुनकुं वेट्टि-
९ पंगलवारु प्रोलच(चा)रि व्रालु नाथ-
१० पल्लि वारु

1 The corresponding date is similar to the previous record.

2 From this record it is known that the temple of Nilisvara (Nilakanthesvara of the modern time) was in the village named Navapalli *alias* Nirujeruvu. The present name of the village is Narayanapuram.

No. 116

Srikurmam†

Ś. 1053

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1323; *A. R.* no. 383-A of 1896;

१ ...
२ ... . डुश्री-
३ मद्नन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रव-
४ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
५ स्स[र] ५७[1] नेंडु महाद्वादशि निमि-
६ त्य(स्त)मुन कोरुचेनि मारपोतु
७ [ना]यकुंडु श्रीकूर्म्मस्वामिदेव-
८ र[कुं वेट्टिन] अखंड़वर्त्ति...
९ माडु ५ [||]

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† It is on the slab to the right of the entrance of the temple.

1 The 57th *Srahi* of Anantavarma Chodaganga corresponds to Ś. 1053. The 57th श्राहि commanced from the 6th September, 1131 A. D. (Vide App-II-C)

2 The correspnnding date is the 3rd Nov. 1131 A. D. and same as that in Nos. 112, 113, 114 and 115 above.

No. 117

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)†

Ś. 1053
[Scpt: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 675; *A. R.* no. 681 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।]स शकवर्षं बु १०५३
२ ··· शुक्ल चविति्यु-
३ न ··· वारमुन उत्तरायन
४ स क्रान्ति नांडु। निडु जेर्‌वुन नी-
५ ळीश्वरदेवरकु श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवर[कु]
६ श्री मु[जव]द्धि गां ··· इपग चोडरा-
७ ज महादेवि मि मदेवुल
८ वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय ओ-
९ क्करिटिकि बेट्टिन माड ५ दीनि ना-
१० चंन्द्रार्कमु नडपङ्गलवारु
११ प्राळाच(चा)रि व्रालु [।।]

I The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1131 A.D. The grant was made for the occasion of उत्तरायण संक्रांति. (For उत्तरायण see App-V)

No. 118

Mukhalingam†

Ś. 1053

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1031; *A. R.* no. 165 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 701, Ganjam Dt. no. 316.

१ [सिद्धं]1 स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)क वरुषंबुलु १०५३ नें(नै)णिट श्री-
२ चोडगङ्गदेव देव2 प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
३ [य]राज्य संवत्स(त्स)र[र] ५७ साहि उत्तर(रा)यन-
४ स[ं]क्रा[ं]ति3 निमित्तमुन शी मधुकेस्व(श्व)र दे-
५ वरकु नरसनायकु मेडमनाय-
६ कुर ालि कोडुकु पुरवरि मधुकेस्व(श्व)र-
७ भ ंङ्ग वस्स4 माराय[एडे]न मधुवन पे-
८ ट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति(र्त्ति) दीपमुन माड ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 Represented by a symbol.

2 The word 'देव' seems superflous here.

3 The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1131 A. D., same as that in the previous record (No. 117)

4 Read वैस्स.

No. 119

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S 1053

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 678; *A. R.* no. 655 of 1926.

१ परशारखेंदु शकाब्द संख्यया
२ . त्रराय श्रती गन . मर-
३ नायकपुत्रो . मुदरि'लि) गति-
४ 'कात्मजो लेङ्क गुमुड गो-
५ कना[ख्यो][2] विजमन3 खण्ड-
६ दीपमिद् नीलीश्वरदेवाय
७ प्रादाद्ग्रामे कलिंगन(ना)वपल्या['] [॥]

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1. मुदलि is converted into मुदले. It is an official designation used in the inscriptions of the latter Ganga kings of Orissa.
2. Read गुमुडन गोकण, Gumuda is the name of a village where Gokarna lived. There is a village of the same name (गुमुडा) in Bobbili taluk on the Vijayanagar to Raipur railway-line.
3. The correct reading is perhaps विं स्वन
4. नाववल्लि village was in Kalinga.

No 120

Markandesvara temple (Puri)

Ś. 1053 — .

[Scpt: N. Indian; Lng. Sans.]

Read by the author from the original. It is not yet edited.

१ [सिद्ध][1] सम्वत(त्)५७ श्री चोडगङ्गदेवस्य प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्ये[2] श्री मार्कंडेश्व(श्व)-

२ रदेवस्य यावत चन्द्रार्क प्रवर्त्तमा(मा ना)(न)अखण्ड धी(दी)प श्रीपुरुषो(षो)त्तम(त्तम)-
देवस्याङ्क-

३ भोग त्रिरल्लोग्राम वास्तव्य माधूधीवदेव एकनन्द्र एवं डवी एकच्छाया दधी दी)पदाना-

४ गृहित इदानिं माधू(धी)मदेवस्य पुत(त्र)नारेन वासुध्य कृष्ट्टे ते(? मार्कंडेश्वर दे-

५ व पूजाहरि हरि एवं चन्द्रो एवं कोङ्गेश्वरदेवस्य पूजाहरि वासु मंनीति(त)र्त(ते)

६ जलां एकच्छाया जीवन्तस्रे(श्रं)३ दधी दी)पदानां गृहितां मार्कंडेश्वरदेव स प्रति-
मासे दधी(दी)प

७ उपजो(यो)गे नैजादा डा)शरे एतद्(द)ग्रनीप्रेमुण्डस्त्केश्वर एवं नीलक-

८ ण्ठ रसपालक स्रि(श्री)धर एवं नारायण नामधर्गाज महास्वदेवप्रोड श्रीकर-

९ णहरि[3] [॥]

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1. Indicated by a symbol.
2. The 57th श्राङ्क of Chodaganga deva started from the 6th Sept. 1131 A. D. (Vide App. II-C.)
3. This is the earliest record when the designation of 'Sri Karana' is mentioned. According to the 'Visvakosha', the meaning of श्री करण is written as 'कायस्थ जातिर शाखाभेद, मतयजंअं'. In Orissa श्रीकरण was an official designation used for the Chief Record Keeper of the state.

No. 121

Mukhalinga*

Ś. 1058
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1031; A. R. no. 155 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 700, Ganjam, no. 306.

१ स'वत्स[र]५७ श्राहि1 मकरमासमु-
२ कु पे|' ड्त सच्चिणगांगु[रि'क्रं तूरु दां-
३ नरणाे च नर त देवि कंतुऋ पे.
४ वपद्वियकुं पूट्ट माड ५ [||]2

* It is on the 1st Pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The 57th regnal year (श्राहि) of Chodaganga commenced from the 6th September, 1131 A. D. or शक 1053.

No. 122

Nilakanthesvara temple, Bobbili

Ṡ. 10(53)

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol. X, no. 677; *A. R* no. 683 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वरूषंबुलु १०[५३]-
२ एडगुनेंट्टि कुंभ शुक्ल त्रयोद-
३ शियु सोमवारम्बनंडु नि-
४ ऋजेश्वरुनंनीलकं]श्वर देवरकु
५ अं . वेरिय पऋगातसेट्टि कोट्कु
६ प्रोल्लिसेट्टियु इननि म्वी पोंल म-
७ युं वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति(र्त्ति)दीप
८ मोक्कण्टिकि माड्लु ५ चोड़-
९ गंग देवर श्रीभुजवद्ध(र्द्ध)नगा
१० अ(आ)च द्राक्कंमु नडपंगलवारु
११ प्रोलाच(चा)रिव्रालु [॥]

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1. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1132 A. D. Monday.

No 23

Jagannath templet (Puri)

Ś. 1054

[Scpt: N. I. type; Lng. Sns.]

Deciphered by the author from the original inscription. It is not yet edited.

१ गता मनगत त्र स(न्ना)[त्]....
२ त्रिसुद्रग्राम द्री(द्रि)जा चम त्र (?)-
३ ... गङ्गाधित: श्रीचोडगङ्ग नृप[ति]
४ पञ्चाद[ष्ट]धिके[2] । अखण्डवतिक
५ ॥ धामन: श्रीपुरुषोत्तमे[3]-॥
६ त्रि[ ]स्य(श)ती धर्म्मवती । वीश[ति]
७ ... वती । मलदग्राम[4] ...
८ पुत्रस्य चोडगङ्ग [देव:]
९ श्र प्रदीप गवादिकानां[1] माढ: ६

1 This inscription is found on the door jamb of the Nrusimha temple which is in the premises of the Jagannath temple of Puri, at the western edge of the 'mukti-Mandapa'.

2 The 58th Anka year of Chodagangadeva was commenced from the 25th Aug. 1132 A. D. (Vide App. II C)

3 Purushottama-Dhama was popular even in the beginning of the 12th century A. D.

4 Maluda gram may be identified with the modern Maluda which is an island in the Chilka lake, Puri district.

No. 124

Satyanarayana temple† (Arsavelli, (Srikakulam Dt.)

Ś. 1054

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1342; *A. R.* no. 389; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 682, Ganjam, no. 137.

१ [सिद्धं]स्वस्ति[।।]समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प्पमर्द्दन भुज-
२ बलपराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टा[र]क
३ महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गंगान्व-
४ यावलंबनस्तंभ श्रीमदनन्तधर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध-
५ मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५८ श्राहि मेषशुक्ल पक्ष
६ अक्ष[य]त्रि(तृ)तीयमु बुधवारमु2 मोदलुगा शी पा-
७ दमुल प्रसादमुन मालियनायक राजनारा-
८ यण गंगकुलतिलक3 वैश्यमारायनि कोडुकु शीक-
९ राण राच(ज)पड़िह[स्तु]पु[र]परि4म्सूरपोतु आर्षवे-
१० ल्लिग्राम5 मुनन्दु पदपुट्लु भूमि तांब्र(म्र)शासन-

† It is on the a slab lying at the front of the temple.

1 The number of this inscription is wrongly put as *A. R.* no. 387 of 1896 in *The South Indian Inscriptions.*

2 The date is corresponding to the 20th April, 1132 A. D. The वैशाख-शुक्ल-तृतीया or अक्षय तृतीया is a fastival day. On this day the wheels of the cars of Jagannatha, Balabhadra and Subhadra are fixed to the axles. This is again the beginning of the day of Treta-Yuga. It is also the birth day of Parasurama *alisa* Yamadagnya. According to Madhavatirtha, the day of अक्षय-तृतीया is auspecious when it is associated with wednesday and रोहिणी-नक्षत्र. (see Swamikannu Pillai's *Indin Ephemeris,* Vol I, pt. i p. 60). Our inscription is, therefore, gives an auspecious date which is a Yoga, according to the Vaishnavas.

3 The *Srikarana,* who is a Vaisya by caste, says that he belonged to the Ganga dynasty.

4 The *titles* of 'padihasta' and 'Purapari' are used by the same person.

5 The modern Arsavelli in Srikakulam district is the same village as mentioned in this inscription. It is in Kalinga (vide the temple inscriptions of Draksharama published in *S. I. I.* Vol. V, no. 1188, line 3).

११ म् अकरम् गां षडसि दीनिज्ञो नेनु पुट्ल(ट्लु)भूमि ग-
१२ गनारायण वृ्ह्नदेयम्न माधवषड ंगद्गुलं को-
१३ डुक् मोदलुगा नेवुरु ब्राह्मणलक् अग्रासनम्नक्
१४ विद्याछत्रम्नक्ज्ञानिच्छि इंद सीतुंगालमुन-
१५ क् अगुष्टियुड़ा कालम्नकुं जलिपंदि--
१६ रियुं चेट्टिंचि यूरिपड्मट प्रांत्तवंट्र पेद्दचे[स्ट]गु
१७ गा ग्रोपिंपचिति इ धर्म्मंवु अ(आ)चंद्राक्कंम्सरिंपङ्गल अवि
१८ दीनिकेव्वरेनि वक्रमैनवारु गजविरज महे-
१९ ंद्रम्ल अधर्म्मंवु[7] सेसि अंधोगति-
२० वांदंगलवारनि सि(शि)ला लिखित-
२१ म्सेसि रथार्पिञ्चिन स्तंमम् ॥

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6 Madhava Shadanga and others were the original donees. The family title of 'Shadangi' is still in vogue in Orissa.

7 The expression 'गजविरजमहेन्द्रमुलअधर्म्मु' seems to be a cursing term, popularily used in the anceint days in Kalinga.

No. 125

Sarpavaram templet† (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. 1053

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 12: *A. R.* no. 456 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 718, Godavari Dt., no. 35.

१ स्वस्ति[।] सर्व्व लोकाश्रय श्री विष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजु-
२ ल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरंबुलु-
३ [मू]ड्गु शाहि गंगमोण्ड् चोडवलनांटि प्रोलु-
४ नांटि शुत्तमल्लि चतुर्व्वेदि मंगलम्न श्री पुर-
५ षोत्तमम्न वीरचोड वि[न्नगराल्वारिकि]श्री वीरपे-
३ म्मांडि देवर महादेवि मीनवम्महादेवि1 पेट्टिन अ-
७ खण्डवर्त्ति दिवियोक्कंटिकि इंदुल गोल्ल[म]-
८ यवोयुनिकोडुक . मियवोयुनि वसम-
९ नंवे]ट्टिन इन्वयेडलु ५० लेक्कनु इन्वयेड लु[पं]-
१० पदिंटिकि नित्ययपडि सानियंबाट मानिक
११ [मा ने[डु नेई संत्तान क्रमम्ना(ं)चांद्रा
१२ [र्क्कमुं]वोयंगलवारु [।।]

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† It is on a pillar in the Mandapa at the front of the temple of Sarpavaram in the Coconada taluka of E. Godavari district. The old name of the village is Sripurushottama. Generally this name refers to Puri. It is to be ascertained whether the Vaishnavite name श्रीपुरुषोत्तम was first introduced at Puri or at Sarpavaram.

1 Minava Mahadevi is a queen of Sri Viraperumadideva who may be identified with the brother of Chodaganga.

No. 126

Sarpavaram

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 23; *A. R.* no. 459-A of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णु वर्द्धन महा-
२ राजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स-
३ रम्बुलु २३ डगु श्राहि गंगगोंड़ चोड़[व]-
४ लनांटिं प्रोलुनांटि चृतमल्लि चतुर्व्वेदि[मंग]-
५ लमुन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममुन·वीरचोडविन्नकरा·
६ [ड़्वानिकि] शी वीरपेम्माॅड़ि देवर महादेवियाड्वारु[1]
७ वल्लवंग्रानड्लु पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय[लु]
८ रेंटिकि इन्दुल[गोल्ल]गंटियवोयुनि कोड्डुकु
९ तल्लिय वोयुनि वसमुनं वेट्टिन इन्वये-
१० ड्लु १०० लेक्कनु इन्व येड्लु नरिंटिकि निय्य-
११ [यपड़ि]सानियंवाटि मानिक[अ]गोण्डु ने-
१२ इ संतानक्रममुन आचन्द्रार्क्कमु
१३ वोयंगलवारु [॥]

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1. The grant is made by another queen of Permadideva, brother of Chodaganga (See No. 125 above).

No. 127

Sarpavaram

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 22; *A. R.* no. 459 of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्री विष्णुवर्द्धन-
२ महाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
३ ज्य संवत्सरंबुलु[२३]डगु शाहि
४ गंग[ं]गोण्ड् चोडवलनांटि प्रोलुना-
५ ंटि चत्तमल्लिचतुर्वेदि मंगलमुन
६ श्री पुरुषोत्त[म]मुन वीरचोड़ विन्न क-
७ राड्वान्निकि वीरचोडमगाधिरायनि पेट्टि-
८ न अखण्ड़वर्त्ति दिविय योकंटिकि इं[दु]-
९ ल गोल्ल कोमयवोयनि यल्लुण्डु
१० चा[मि]य वोयुनि वसमुनं बेट्टिन इ-
११ न्वयेड्लु ५० लेक्कनु इन्वयेड्लु येंभ-
१२ दिंटकि नित्ययपडि सानियंवाटि मा-
१३ निकमार्नेडु नेड् संत्तानक्रमम्[न]
१४ आचन्द्रार्क्कमु वोयङ्गल[वारु] [।।]

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1. Virachoda seems to be the son of Kulottunga Rajendra and was presumabely the father-in-law of Chodaganga. (See note 1 in Ne. 104 above.)
Virachoda had the title of मगाधिराय

No. 128

Sarpav"r m

[Scpt: N. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I: Vol. V, no. 21; A. R. no. 458-C of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्व लोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महारा-
२ जुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरंबु लु]
३ [७]डगु श्राहि गंगगोण्ड चोडवलनांटि ग्रोलिना-
४ एट चुत्तमल्लिचतुर्व्वेदि मंगलमुन श्रीपुरुषो-
५ त्तममुन वीरचोड1विन्न कराङवानिकि युत्त[गु]य[व]-
६ [न्द]मानिकमु पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्तिदिविय अरकु इ-
७ ंदुलगोल्ल भीमयवोयुनि कोडुकु काटिय-
८ वोयुण्डैन श्रीपुरुषोत्तमको[नि] वसमुनं वे
९ ट्टिन इन्वयेड्लु २५ लेक्कनु इन्व येडलु इरु-
१० पदियेनिंटिकि नित्ययपड़ि सानियंवाटि
११ य[र]मानिक ब[र]मानेण्डु नेइ संत्तान क्र-
१२ ममुन आचन्द्रार्क्कमुन बोयंगलवा-
१३ रु [।]

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1. For Virachoda (see note 1, in No. 104 above.

No. 129

Sarpavaram

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S.I. I. Vol. V, no. 19; *A. R.* no. 453-A of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति [।] सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्र-
२ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्यस वत्सरंबुलु २७९ डुगु श्राहि
३ गंगागोंडचोड़ वलनाण्टि प्रोलुनांटि चुत्तिमल्लिचतु-
४ र्व्वेदिमंगलमुन श्री पुरुषोत्तम देवरकु शी वीर पे-
५ र्म्माड़ि [दे]वर पेटि्टन अखंड़वर्त्तिदिविय रेण्टिकि इ-
६ ंदुल गोल्ल अइते वोयुनि कोडुकु वोल्लयवोयु
७ वसमुनं वेट्टिटन इन्वयेड्लु १०० लेक्क [नु] इन्वयेड्लु
८ न्नुरिंटिकि नित्ययपडि सानियं वाटि मानिकिनड्डे-
९ ण्डु नेइ संत्तानक्रममुन आचंद्राक्र्कमुं वोयं-
१० गलवारु [॥]

No 130

Sarpavaram

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 18; *A. R.* no. 458 of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्व लोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन म-
२ हाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विज[य]राज्य संव-
३ त्सर बुलु ३७ डगु श्राहि गंगगोंड़ चो-
४ ड़यलनांटि प्रोलुनांटि चूत्तमल्लि चतु-
५ र्व्वेदिमंगलमुन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममुन
६ वीरचोडविन्नकराड़ु बानिकि श्री वीरपेर्म्मा-
७ ड़िदेवर महादेवि[क?] विर[ज] महादेवि पे[टिट]-
८ न अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय योक्कंटिकि इन्दु-
९ [ल]गोल्ल भीमयवोयुनि कोड़ुकु का-
१० [टि]य वोयुंड़ैन श्री पुरुषोत्तम [कोनि]
११ बसमुनं वेट्टिन न्वयेड्लु ५० [लेक्कनु]
१२ इन्वयेड्लु येंभ[दिं]टिकि नित्ययपड़ि संता-
१३ नक्रममुन आचन्द्रार्क्कमु वोयंगल-
१४ [वारु ।]

No. 131

Sarpavaram

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S.I.I. Vol. V, no. 17; *A. R.* no. 457-B of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्री विष्णुवर्द्धनम-
२ हाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सं-
३ वत्सरंबुलु २७ डगु श्रा[हि]गंगगोण्ड् चो-
४ डबलनांटि प्रोलुनांटि चुत्तमल्लिचतु-
५ र्व्वेदि मंगलमुनशी पुरुषोत्तममुन्न वी-
६ रचोड् विन्न कराड्वारिकि वीरचोडमगधि-
७ रायनि पेट्टिन अखण्ड्वर्त्ति द्विविय यो-
८ कंटिकि इंदुलगोल्ल भीमयवोयनि
९ कोडुकु काटिय वोयुंडैन श्री पुरुषो-
१० त्तमकोनि बसमुनं वेट्टिनइन्वयेड्लु
११ ५० लेक्कनु इन्वयेड्लु येंमर्दिटिकि नित्य-
१२ यपडि सानियंबाटि मानिकमानेंडु ने-
१३ इ संत्तानक्रममुन आचन्द्रार्क्कमु-
१४ [बोय]ङ्गलवारु [।।]

No. 132

Sarpavaram

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. **V**, No. 16; *A. R.* no. 457-A of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति [।] सव्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्र-
२ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसंवत्सरंबुलु २७ डगु श्रा-
३ हि गंगगोंडचोड़ वलनाण्टि प्रोलुनांटि चुत्तमल्लि-
४ चतुर्व्वेदिमंगलमुन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममुन वीर-
५ चोड चिन्नकराड़ुवारिकि शी वीरपेम्माड़िदेवर महादेवि
६ श्रएडारु चेंबियं ग्रानडुलु पेट्टिटन श्रखंड़वर्त्तिदिविय
७ योकण्टिकि इंदुल गोल्ल रेचियवोयुनि कोडुकु [का]-
८ मि वोयुनि वसमुनं बेट्टिटन इन्वयेडुलु ५० कि लेक्क-
९ [नु] इन्वयेडुलु येंभ[दि]ंटिकि नित्ययपड्डि सानियं घा[टि]मा-
१० निक मानेण्डु नेइ संत्तानक्रममुन श्राचंद्रार्क्क-
११ [यु ञोयंगल] वारु [।।]

No. 133

Sarpavaram

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S.I. I. Vol. V, no. 1ɔ; *A. R.* no. 457 of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति[:] सर्व्वलोकाशृय शीविष्णुवर्द्धन म-
२ हारजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
३ ज्य संवत्सरंबुलु ३७ ड़गु शाहि
४ गंग्गगोण्ड़ चोडबलनांटि प्रोलुनां-
५ [टि] चुत्तमल्लि चतुर्व्वेदि मंग्गलमुन
३ शीपुरषोत्तममुन वीरचोड विन्नगरा-
७ ड़ वारिकि शीवीरपेम्र्माड़ि देवर महादेवि
८ चोड़व महादेवि पेट्टिन अखण्ड़वर्त्ति दि-
९ विय योक्कंटिकि इंदुल गोल्लरेचियवो-
१० युनिकोडुकु कामयवोयुनि वस-
११ मुन वेट्टिन इन्वयेडलु ५० ले[क्क]नु इ-
१२ न्वयेडलु येंभदिंटिकि नित्ययपड्डि सा-
१३ नियंवाटि मानिक मानेंडु नेय्य संत्ता-
१४ न क्रममुन आचंद्रार्क्कमुं वोयंगल-
१५ [वारु] [।।]

No. 134

Mukhalinga †

S. 1054

[Scpt: Tel: Lng. Snsks & Tel]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1015; *A. R.* no. 149 of 1899; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700. Ganjam, no. 300; *J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, P. 104, no. 23.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प्प म-
२ र्द्दन भुजबलपराक्रम[प]रा(र)म माहे-
३ श्वर.परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परा(र)-
४ मेश्वरा(र)ग गान्वया वल वनन्त म श्रीम-
५ दनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
६ राज्य स वत्स[र] ५८[I] श्राहि शकवरुष वु[लु]
७ १०५४ गुनेण्टि कन्यास क्रान्ति निमित्य(त्त)मु-
८ न श्रीमधुकेश्वर देवरकु श्रीचोडग[ ]ग दे-
९ [व]र श्री तम्मु डु युलिगयव ट्ट पेर्म्मडिदेव[2]
१० डु पेट्टिन अख ड्वर्त्ति दीपमु १[ण्टि] मा-
११ डलु ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम ड्प, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The 58th श्राहि is started from the 25th August, 1132 A.D. So, the corresponding date is the 27th August, 1132 A. D., which is only two days after the 28th श्राहि was started.

2. The grant was made by Pernnadideva, the brother of Chodaganga deva.

No. 135

Mukhalinga†

Ś. [1054]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. . Vol. V, no. 1342; A. no. 389; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 325.

१ स्वस्ति [।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवद्र(र्द्ध)मा-
२ न विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५८ श्राहि तुला श(सं)क्रांत्ति-
३ यु सोमवारम्बुनांडु(ण्डु) मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु
४ तोलचिप्रोलिन(ना)यकु कोडुकु मु(मू)लभण्डारमु-
५ [न] मुद्रहस्तु2ण्डे मरियूना पुरचरि पो-
६ तय पेट्टिटन अखंडदीपम्न येनु माडलकु वराह-
७ पत्त(र्ति)नि(नी)य पट्टुनवजलान पडुमटि चेत्र [।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The तुल संक्रांति, Monday of the 58th Anka year of Chodaganga is corresponding with the 26th Sept. 1132 A. D.

2. 'मुद्रहस्त' is a title of an officer who was in Charge of the royal seal.

3. मुद्रहस्त is an official title in the administration of the Gangas of Orissa. This title was converted into मुद्रिरथ which is still in vogue in the temple office of Jagannath at Puri.

No 136

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1054

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1081; *A. R.* no. 212 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 863.

१ स्वस्ति [।] शकाब्दंबुलु १०५४ गुनेंटि उत्तराय-
२ न संक्रान्ति निमित्तमुन मधुकेश्वर दे-
३ वर गुडिशिखरमुनंदु गद्दे'गनु ध्वजमु-
४ लक चिन्न घंटलु मुव्वलु नेतिरुपुल नेर्-
५ चिनारमुन तोंगोड्लु नपिलिपुरल कु-
६ न्तुलतो गूडिन रेण्डु पडवलकुं पुरव-
७ रि अडवल परपोतु तूलगाम3कापु-
८ ल वसमुन वेट्टिन माडलु ३ एटि पोत्ति-
९ .... ड्व येंडु नाचंद्रार्कस्थायि-

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of आस्थानमंडप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1132 A. D.
2. Fixing up ध्वज and घंटा on the top of the temple, as is now done in the Jagannath and other temples of Orissa, seems to have been introduced in or before the 12th century A. D.
3. It may be identified with the modern तुलगां in Srikakulam district.
4. The remaining part of the Inscription has been covered under the mason work, subsequently done.

No. 137

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

Ś. 105[4]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 679; *A. R.* no 688 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखा[ने]करिपु-
२ दर्प्पमर्द्दन भुजबल परा-
३ क्रम परममाहेश्वर परम-
४ भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज़-
५ परमेश्वर गंगान्वयावलंब-
६ नस्तंभ श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेव-
७ [र] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स-
८ ंवत्सरंबुलु ५६ श्राहि शकवरु-
९ षंबुलु १०५[४]। गुनेण्टि उत्तरायन-
१० [सं]क्रांत्ति। निमित्य(त्त मुन निलुंजे-
११ ऋबुन नीलीश्वरदेवरकु श्रीचो-
१२ लग ंग देवर तम्मुंडु उलग-
१३ [गंड] पेम्माडि देवरु[2] पेट्टिन अ-
१४ खण्डवर्त्ति दीपमु १ण्टि माड ५
१५ ंमि नावपल्लिमुप्पद्दिण्टि वारु
१६ अ(आ चंद्रार्क्कमुनडपंगलवारु
१७ नावपल्लि प्रोलचरिब्रालु [॥]

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1. The corrsponding date is the 24th Dec. 1132 A. D.
2. The titles used by Permadideva, the brother of Chodaganga, are उलयग'ड and युलग्गयगोंड़.

No. 138

Mukhalinga†

Ś 1054

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1034; *A. R.* no. 168 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 319.

१ स्वस्ति[।] शकवरुषंबुलु १०५४ नेण्टि उत्तरायण संक्रा-
२ न्ति निमित्तमुन1[श्री)मधुकेश्वर देवरकु तीर्त्थान् मा-
३ र्कि नायकुनि कोडुकु पुरवरि करण2 माचेन अ(आ)-
४ चंद्राक्कर् स्थाइगां वेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति दीप माड-
५ लु एनु ५ विटकि कुलवर्त्ति[नी]3य प-
६ ंपुनं अग्गिजाल दक्षिणमु-
७ न उन्डासिन भूमि ईरु-
८ पुट्टि नेल अ(आ)चंद्(द्रा)क(र्क)मु नड4
९ पगलयदि [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara,

1. The Corresponding date is the 24th December, 1132 A. D.

2. पुरवरि करण seems to be a royal title.

3. Read कुलवर्त्तिनी. It was a revenue division of Kalinga like वराहवर्त्तिनी. These names are found in several copper plate grants of Kalinga. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads कुलवंत्ति [ना] for कुलवंत्ति[नी] as inscrived in it, For कुलवर्त्तिनी in an early Ganga record see *Insc. of Orissa* Vol. I, pt. 3. Nos. 41 and 42.

4. Two letters मड़ are written below this line. Probably the writer intends to insert the amount of gift, which was not mentioned in the original record for some how or other.

No. 139

Mukhalinga†

S [1054]

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1103; *A. R.* no. 232 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p 706, Ganjam. no. 383.

१ स्वस्ति[।।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देव[र] प्रवर्द्धमान
२ विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५[८] [श्रा]हि दक्षिणा यन-
३ संक्रान्ति1 निमित्त(त्त)मुन श्री मधुकी के
४ [श्व]र महादेवरकु ... ... अड़[पं]
५ कंडेनपेरगड लेंकं चोडगंगन[य]
६ ताम[नि] वैश्य2माराय ं ड्य ...
७ ... ... डु पे[टि्ट]न-
८ अखण्डवर्त्ति दीपमु १ माड[५] [।]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of आस्थान मंड्प, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The 58th Srahi of Chodaganga commenced from the 25th Aug, 1132 A. D. So, the corresponding date is the 26 h June, 1133 A. D. (=दक्षिणायन or कर्कटक संक्रान्ति of शक 1054).

2. The donor of the grant is a Vaisya by cast and an officer of Chodaganga-deva,

No. 140

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1054
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1101; *A. R.* no. 230 of 1896
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 381.

१ युगशरखेंदु शकाब्दे क-कृष्णाष्टमी व्यतीपाते।[।]
२ त्रिकलिंगावनिनगरे3 श्रीमन्मधुकी(के)श्वराय शर्व्वा
३ य[।] अ(आ)दित्य वल्लेमांबा तनय[:] श्री चोडगंग-
४ भूपतिमंत्री [।]दा(द्रा)क्षाराम निवासी[मान]सवन-
५ जा[त]षंड नरमार्त्तंड:2 । अश्वलायन सूत्र[:]
६ श्री[वत्स]गोत्रो द्विजोत्तम:[।] प्रादादखंड़ि-
७ तं दीपं [प]ऋशोरचमूपति: । दीप [']
८ प्रवर्त्तयं त्या[शुद्धा] गाम ग्रामवासिन: [।]
९ यावदर्क्के [दु]तारा - तावत्तिष्ठंत्ति(ति) भूतले ।[।]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Although the name of the month is not found in it I think it is आश्विन-कृष्णाष्टमी of Ś. 1054 which corresponds to the 4th Sept. 1132 A. D. Sunday. Because the व्यतीपातयोग is partially commanced on that day for the following combination:-

कृष्णाष्टमी + रविवार + मृगशिरा नक्षत्र ।

According to Hemadri, the following combination is necessary for व्यतीपात :-
अमावास्या + रविवार + श्रवण or अश्विनी or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा or अश्लेषा or मृगशिरा नक्षत्र ।
(Vide App. V).

आश्विन कृष्णाष्टमी is an auspecious day for the सहस्र कुम्भ विधि during the commencement of श्री दुर्गा पूजा. No. 86 is also granted on the same occasion.

2. मानसवनजातषंड and नरमार्त्तंड seem to be the titles of honour bestowed on the donor.

3. चमूपति is the official title given to the Brahmana ministers of Chodaganga. The titles of चमूपति and चमूपतिराय which converted into चम्पति and चम्पतिराय respectively, were popular in Orissa. चमूपति is the title of a military officer who was to controle a battalian consisting of 729 chariots, 729 elephants,

2,187 horses and 3,646 infantry. In the ancient days the following terms along with चमू were used:-

		रथ	+	गज	+	अश्व	+	सेना
१	पत्ति =	१	+	१	+	३	+	५
२	सेनामुख =	३	+	३	+	९	+	१५ (=३पत्ति)
३	गुल्म =	९	+	९	+	२७	+	४५ (=३सेनामुख)
४	गण =	२७	+	२७	+	८१	+	१३५ (=३गुल्म)
५	वाहिनी =	८१	+	८१	+	२४३	+	४०५ (=३गण)
६	पृतना =	२४३	+	२४३	+	७२९	+	१,२१५ (=३वाहिनी)
७	चमू =	७२९	+	७२९	+	२,१८७	+	३,६४५ (=३पृतना)
८	अनीकिनी-	२,१८७	+	२,१८७	+	६,५६१	+	१०,९३५ (=३चमू)
९	अक्षौहिणी-	२१,८७०	+	२१,८७०	+	६५,६१०	+	१०९,३५० (=१०अनीकिनी)

In the महाभारत war seven अक्षौहिणी in the side of the Pandavas and eleven अक्षौहिणी in the side of the Kauravas took part.

No. 141

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1054]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1055; *A.* R. no. 188 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 339.

१ स्वस्ति [।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)-
२ मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५६ [श्राद्दि]
३ कन्य संक्रांत्ति निमित्त्य(त्त)मुन1 मधु-
४ की(के)स्व(श्व)र देव[रक्] ... कंडिना-
५ यकुनि ... श्री[वी]र राजेन्द्र-
६ चोडगंग ब्रह्ममारायणडैन कोम्म
७ गुण्डनाय[कु]डु तन कुंतुरु ली-
८ लाव[ती]2 .... वेट्टि अखण्डव-
९ र्त्ति3 दीपा[नकु मा]ड ५ इ दीप-
१० मु अ(आ)चंद्रा[र्क]मु नड[पं]गल[वदि] [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara-

1. The 59th श्राद्दि begins from the 14th Aug. 1133 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the corresponding date is the 28th August, 1133 A. D.

2. Rangacharya says that the grant is made by Anantavarma deva. But from the record it is clear that the donor is one Lilavati, daughter of Kommagunda Nayaka. Probably she is one of the queens of Chodaganga whose name is found in No. 101 about. But, here the word महादेवि is not given before her name.

3. Read अखण्डवर्त्ति

No. 142

Mukhalinga

Ś. [1054]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1054; *A. R.* no. 189; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 340.

१ स्वस्ति [।।]स शकवर्(ष)बुलु १०५४[1] गुनेण्डु श्रीमदनन्त-
२ वर्म्म देवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मान विजयराज्य सं-
३ वत्स[र] ५६ श्राहि मकरमासमुन असावा-
४ स्य(स्या)यु नादिवारमुनांडु महाव्यतीपा-
५ त निमित्य त्त(म)न श्री मधुकी के(श्वर देवरकु
६ सर्वेलिञ्ज कायस्त मे(ड)पनायकुनिकि पौन-
७ मनायकुर(ा)लिकि सुपुत्रं(त्र)एडैन श्रीकरण रा-
८ [ज]नण्डरि[2]राज विद्याधर गंगवैश्यमाराय-
९ एडइन भीमनाथनि[3] पेट्टिन अख्[एड]वर्त्ति(र्त्ति) दीपमो-
१० [क]एिट माडलु ५ कू वंतनिय सू-
११ द[र्त्तु]न कोंडु]कू वानिवारु
१२ या (आ)चंद्रार्क्कमु नडपंगल-
१३ वारु [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *A. R.* and *S. I. I.* the date is given as S. 1054. But Rangacharya wrongly puts the date as S. 1056 and the श्राहि as 58. The 58th श्राहि is also given by the Government epigraphist. According to App-II-C, the 58th श्राहि begins from the 25th Aug. 1132 A. D. So, the corresponding date is the 8th January, 1133 A. D. Sunday.

No 143

Gokarnesvara temple † (Mahendra mountain

Ś. 1055

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1350; *A. R.* no. 395 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 710, Ganjam. no. 424;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, no. 26.

१ [ॐ]1 स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)क वरुष-
२ [ं]बुं(बु)लु १०५५ नेण्डु
३ श्री मदन[ं]त(त) वर्म्म-
४ श्र।चोडगङ्ग देव-
५ रविजयराज्य स[ंव]त्स[र]
६ ६[ं] श्राद्दि कन्य कि(कृ)ष्ण पं-
७ चमियु बुधवारमु2
८ न व्यतीपात3 निमित्य(त्त)म्-
९ न गर्सत्रेल्लि मेडपोतु
१० [नि]हय्य|ण्डु दमक ध[र्म]-
११ [र्थ]म्न वीरि सुनुंडु
१२ श्रीकरण भीमनात थ)-
१३ गड्ड श्रीमहेन्द्रमु-
१४ न गोकर्न्नें(र्णे)श्वर देवर-
१५ कु या(आ)चंद्रार्क्कम्-
१६ नक्रु य(अ)खंडवर्त्ति इ
१७ दीपमु नडप[चें]-
१८ डि कांपुल वसमु-
१९ नं बेट्टु माड ५ नु [।।]

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†. This inscription is on a slab found at the left of the entrance of the temple of Gokarnesvara on the top of the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam district.

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. The corresponding date is the 20th Sept., 1133 A. D. The sun-rise commanced on चतुर्थी, which *tithi* continued for a few hours more. M. M. Chakravarti says that the date corresponds to the 10th Sept. 1134 A. D. although the *Vyatipata Yoga* did not occur on that day.

3. Read व्यतीपात

No. 144

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

Ś. 1055

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 681; *A. R.* no. 669 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)कवर्षंबुलु १०५५
२ नेरिट उत्तरायण सं‌क्रान्ति यु
३ [सो]मवार1 मुनांडु निलुंजे-
४ [बुं]न नीलीश्वर देवरकु ....
५ ॰ मनाधिपो - प - ल...
६ न अख ड्ढुत्ति(र्त्ति)दीप ···
७ ··· ··· 'टिकि अ(आ)चंद्रार्कंमु
८ ग्रोलग रग देवर
९ .... ···
१० ... ··· .... ···
११ प्रोलचरिब्रालु [।।]

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1. The Corresponding date is the 25th December, 1133 A. D.

No. 145

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)[1]

Ś 1055

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 682; *A. R.* no. 668 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)कवर्षंबुलु १०५५
२ गुनेंटि उत्तरायण संक्रांत्ति-
३ यु सोमवारंमुना-
४ डु निडु[·]जेवुन नीलीश्व-
५ रदेवरकु कोरड़ल[पेण्ट][2] ग्रमि-
६ सेटि तन तल्लि दंडुल पे[रु]सेट्टि(टि)
७ पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दीप मोक्क-
८ पिटकि माडलु ५ चोडगंग-
९ देवर श्रीभुजवर्द्धनगा अ(आ)-
१० चन्द्रार्क्कमु नडपंगलवा-
११ रु प्रोलाचारि वारु [।।]

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1. The corresponding date is same as that in the previous record (No. 144 above).

2. The Govt. Epigraphist for India remarks that this is evidently the modern Koradapeta of the Vizianagaram Taluk.

No. 146

(Nilakanthesvara Bobbili)

Ś. 1055

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 683; *A. R.* no. 686 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)कवर्षंबुलु १०५५ गु
२ नेंटि युत्तरायन संक्रांति-
३ यु सोमवारमुनांडु । नोड-
४ जेरुवुन नीलेश्वर देवरकु
५ नावपल्लि एत्र.पो[त]सेट्टि ड कोडुकु
६ सोमसेट्टि ड तमतंड्रि पेरु तल्लि
७ पेरुनु' जेप्पि पेट्टिन अखंड-
८ वर्त्तिदीप मोक्कं'टिकि माडलु ५।
९ चोडगंग देवर श्री भुजब-
१० [द्धं नगा] अ(आ)चंद्रार्क मु नड़ -
११ पंगलवारु ...
१२ प्रो[ला]चरि ...

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1. The corresponding date is the same as in nos. 145 and 146 above.

No. 147

Mukhalinga †

S. 1055

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1035; *A. R.* no. 169 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 320.

१ वाणशरखेन्दु गणिते शाकाब्दे दक्षिणा-
२ यनेतुनिमित्ते[1] [।] ~~कालिङ्गावनि नगरे श्रीम-~~
३ न्मधुकेश्वराय शन्द्या(ठ्वां)य । अत्यांङि [पु]-
४ त्रो गङ्गन नामा लवणाकराधिकारी[2]
५ धीमान् [।] भेंड़िग्राम[3] निवासी श्रीविक्रम-
६ गंङ्ग धारुणीपति[4] मंत्री । सुजनस्स(स)य संप-
७ [न्नः] धर्मिष्ठः सद्गुणाकरः [।] गंङ्गनाराय-
८ नो णो) वेलि[5] दीपं प्रादादखंड़ितं [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1133 A. D.
2. लवणाकराधिकारि means the proprietor of salt mine. But the Government epigraphist for India in *A. R.* suggests that the donor was the superintendent of salt mines and minister of Vikramaganga. It is doubtful to say that a minister of Vikramaganga (of Chalukya family of Vengi) was living in Bhendi village of Kalinga as either proprietor or superintendent of any salt mine there.
3. Bhendi grama may be identified with the modern Bhendi village between the Railway Stations of Palasa and Naupada in Srikakulam district.
4. Read धरणीपति
5. वेल्लि may be a local Oriya word, a corrupted form of बोलि which means *Saying*.

No. 148

Sri Kurmam temple

Ś 1055

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 104, No. 24.

"शक वरुष'बुलु १०५५ अगु श्रीमदनन्तवर्म देवर प्रवर्ध(र्द्ध)मान विजयराज्य स'वत्सर'बुलु ५६ श्राहि मेष कृष्ण त्र१३योदशीयु बुधवार1मुन···2

---

1. The corresponding date is the 5th April, 1133 A. D. Wednesday.

2. The text of the inscription is neither given in *S. I. I.* nor in *A. R.* So, I s· exact location is not traceable. M. Chakravarti gives the above text in *J. A. S. B.* (1903), P. 104, No. 24, and remarks as follows:- "My Ms. transcript of Sri Kurmam".

No 149

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1056]
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1052; *A. R.* no. 185 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, .Ganjam, no. 336;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, No. 25.

स्वस्ति [।।] शकाब्द वुलु १०५६[1] गुनेण्डु श्री मदनन्त व-
र्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५६
श्राहि कुम्भ मासमुन सूर्य्यग्रहण निमि-
त्तमुन नक(ग)रान श्री मधुको(के)श्वर देवरकु मालिय-
नायक देमाण्ड नायकुनि कोडुकु राचपाडहस्त पु-
रवरि[2] सूरपोतु पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दीप १कि मा ५ पिटकि
वराह्वर्त्तनीकिय पंप्पुन लोकय वैरिय उत्तरमु-
न वंड्ड तूम्पुन जेललोपुगा नालुवु[मू]ल[ल]-
रालु ७ वेट्टिटन भूमि रुवुरिकि रेंडु जेनकोल[3] गोलचिपेट्टि-
न पुट्लु रें ... तूमुलु[4] वदिन्नि दिनिनाचन्द्राक्क-
मु नडपंप्पंगलवारु नक(ग)रपुवाडनायकुलु[5] [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the अस्थानमण्डप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1, The Govt. Epigraphist gives the date as S. 1055 and श्राहि as 59.

The grant was made in the month of Kumbha when there was a solar eclipse. The corresponding date is Saturday the 27th January, 1134 A. D.

2. The titles of राजपरिवार and पुरवर have been used by a single officer.

3. 'जेनकोल' is a scale used for measurement of land. (For details regarding *kola* see No. 258-B. *E. N.*

4. "तूमु" is the Telugu word for 'माण'. Each तूमु is equal to 6 Lbs. or 3 Seers. In North-Orissa the word तूमु is also used which is bigger than माण or तूमु of South-Orissa.

5. The head-man of Naka (ga) rapuvada, which is identified with the modern village of मुखलिङ्ग.

No. 150

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1056]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1040; *A. R.* no. 174 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam no. 325.

१ स्वस्ति [।] श्रीमद्नन्तवम्मप(र्म्म) देवर प्रवर्द्धमान वि-
२ जयराज्य संवत्सरंबुलु ५६ श्राहि कुंभ मासमुन सू-
३ र्य्य(र्य)ग्रहण1 निमित्तमुन नकरमुन मधुके श्वर देवरकु
४ मूलघटिकान्वय2 कौंडाल्यगोत्रमुन3 मार्त्त(र्त)ण्डनागकुनि को
५ डुकु पुरवरि कामदेव पेग्गड्यैन गंगमार्त्त(र्त)ण्ड ब्रह्ममारा-
६ यण्डु वेट्टिन अखंड्दीप मोक्कटिकि वेट्टिन माड ५ ॥]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the third row of आस्थानमंडप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The grant is made in the 59th श्राहि of Chodaganga, when there is a solar eclipse in the month of Kumbha. The Corresponding date is, therefore, the 27th January, 1134 A. D.

2. मूलघटिकान्वय or any Brahmana family called by this name is not known. I presume that it refers to the गणकान्वय to which belongs an inferior class of Brahmanas whose profession is to study astronomy, the science based on घटिका or time.

3. Read कौण्डिन्यगोत्रमुन

No 151

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1056

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1007; *A R.* no. 142 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 293.

१ ऋतु शरखेंद (दु) शकाब्दे कार्त्तिकमासे मिते ब्रह्म दि-
२ ने [।] रोहिण्यां रविवारे1 नगरे मधुकेश्वराय शर्व्वा-
३ य । मेडाख्य पोतमाया वरतनयो[दा]न पस्सु-
४ धी कायस्थ:[।] श्रीकरण भीमनाथ2 भ्र(भ्रा)ता प्रादा दख'ण्डितं
५ दीप' ।

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† It is on a pillar at the right of the entrance to the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Although the date is not quite regular, it is interesting to note that the expression कार्तिकमासे+मिते+ब्रह्मदिने+रोहिण्यां+रविवारे reminds us a Yoga named Maha-Karttiki which is an auspecious day or पुण्यदिन (Vide Swami Kannu Pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol I, Pt. i, P. 63). Maha Karttiki will occur when the Karttika Paurnami will associate with the *Nakshatra* Rohini.

In consideration of the above facts, I think, the corresponding date of this inscription is the 4th November, 1134 A. D., although the Purnami *tithi* was closed on the previous day.

2. The word श्रीकरण is associated with the castename of कायस्थ. Therefore, it is quite apparent that Sri Karana was not a castetitle, but an official designation.

No. 152

Santa Bommali* (Srikakulam Dt.)

Ś. 1056
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

Noticed: in *A. R.* no. 1, of 1927-28

It records the grant of a perpetual lamp to the temple of शम्भु, by a son (name lost) of देवशर्मण of the श्रीवत्स गोत्र

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* The inscription is on a stone, lying in the village of Santabommali, near Tekkali in Srikakulam district. The original inhabitants of Bommali and Santa-Bommali are the Kayasthas, known as Bommali Karana. They are Oriyas and they use an admixture language of Oriya and Telugu.

1. The text of the inscription is not yet published. So, I depend upon the remarks made by the Govt, Epigraphist who noticed the same in *A. R.*

No. 153

The Lingaraja temple inscription of Bhubaneswar.

Ś 1056

It is not yet edited but read by me in 1950 from the original. The slab on which this inscription is incised is found at the entrance of the Jagamohana of the above temple. It measures 58″×13″. The inscription consists of seven lines out of which the fist four lines contain the letters of North-Indian type and the last three lines are in South-Indian type. The last portion is not distinct.

Text.

१ ॐ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे रस शर वियच्चन्द्र सं[ख्या ....] दानेकसीम्नस्समर-
विजयिनश्चोडगङ्गा-

२ धिराज [।] प्रियेनो(ना)म्ना सत्य नो(ना)म्मानांसंति ... ... विविध गुण गणै
र्मण्डितो दीपं प्रादादखंड-

३ कं त्रिभुवन विभवे कीर्त्तिवासेश्वराय [॥] ... ... कोटिव विषयसं(कं) श्री कीर्त्तिवा-
(सा सभटा(ट्टा)-

४ रकाय । गन्धवण ग्राम निवासिभि गृहीत सुवर्णैणक पंचमाढाना कलन्तरे तैल त्रिंशत्कु-
चंकक*

[The remaining three lines, written in the South-Indian type of letters, are not distinct].

* Read त्रिंशत्कुंचकम् ।

No. 154

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1056

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.V, no. 1020; *A. R.* no. 154 of 1896.
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 305.
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt, i, P, 105, No. 28.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्दमुलु १०५६ गुने[गिट]
२ श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान
३ [वि]जयराज्य संवत्सर[र]५[६] श्रांह्[ए]डुरे-
४ एडु(गिट)धनुमा(र्मा]स शुद्ध अष्टमियु
५ मंगलवारमुन1 नुतर(रा)य-
६ न संक(का)न्ति2 निमित्तमु(मु)जो(चो)डगंग
७ पेका पोतिनायकु को[डु]कु कंट-
८ न कोम्मनीडु मधुकेश्वर देवर3

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंड्प,, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1134 A.D. Tuesday.

2. Read उत्तरायण संक्रान्ति

3. The rest of the inscription is built into the stone paved floor.

No. 155

Mukhalinga †

S. 1056

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1054; *A. R.* no. 187 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. 1, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 3?8;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt i. P. 105, no. 29.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुष'वुलु १०५६ गुनेंडु श्रीमदन-
२ 'न्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध'मान विजयराज्य संवत्सर'-
३ वुलु ५६ यगु शाहि एदुरेण्डि गुत्तराय[ण]संक्रा-
४ '[न्ति]। निमित्त'त्त)मुन शी मधुकी के)स्व(श्व)[र]देवरकु पेनुं-
५ [डिवि] तोंडिनायकुनिकि [को]कमनायकुरा-
६ लिकि सुपुत्रुंडु श्रीकरण[ ] प्रतापगंग वेलां डै-
७ न [चि]न्नम नायकुनि पेट्टिन अखंडवति(र्त्ति)दीपरिण्टि मा-
८ डलु ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1, It corresponds to the date of the 25th Dec. 1134 A. D.

No. 156

Mukhalinga †

Ṡ. 10:[6].

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 10 9; *A. R.* no. .53 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. 1, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 304;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII. Pt. i, P. 105, No 27.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवर्षवुलु १०५[६]।गु-
२ नेण्टि श्रीमदन त्तवर्म्म देवर-
३ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
४ त्सरंवुलु ५६ गु श्राहि एदुरेंटि
५ धनुर्मास शुक्ल अष्टमियु मंग-
६ लवारमुनांडु2 युत्तरायन [संक्रां का)
७ न्ति निमित्तमुन मधुकेश्वर देवरकु
८ श्रीचोडगंग देवर तम्मुंडु यु-
९ लगियगोंड पेर्म्मडि देवर3
१० मांकममहादेवुलु पेट्टिन (अ)खंडवर्त्ति
११ दीपम् ओ १ माश्या आ)चंद्रार्क्कमु नड़प -
१२ ङ्गलवारु[।।]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप,, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. M. M. Chakravarti gives the date as Ṡ. 1055 and the श्राहि as 5 [9]. Accordingly, he gives the corresponding date as the 25th Dec. 1134 A. D. (Vide J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105)

2. The grant is made in the month of Dhanu, and in the 8th *tithi* of bright fortnight (of Pausha) which is Tuesday. Actually, the corresponding date is the 25th December, 1134 A. A, Tuesday, as Chakravarti says; but it is the day of मकरसंक्रान्ति but not धनुर्मास. Again the 59 श्राहि is ended on the 2nd Sept. 1134 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the date is doubtful.

3. Like Chodaganga his brother Permadideva had several wives. One of them is the donor माङ्कमा महादेवी.

No 157

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 105[6]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1016; *A R.* no 150 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 301.

१ [सिद्ध] स्वस्ति [।।] स(श)क वरुष'बुलु १०५[६]1

२ अगुने[ंटि] मा(म)करमास मु-

३ न व्यतीपातयु सु(सू)र्य्यग्र[ह]ण नि-

४ मित्य(त्त)मुन2 श्री-

५ मधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)र देवरकु।

६ गिड डयदण्डन(ना)यकुनि किं-

७ रगुल्पमकु गो(को)ड़कै-

८ न प(व)डदण्डन(ना)यक पो-

९ न्नय पेट्टिन प(अ)ख'ड दीप मो-

१० कण्ड़ दीनिकि नूनिय कुल

११ व'तनीय3 प'ण्पुन कों ब्रह्म

१२ त पड्डमेंटि मडि पोलम्-

१३ लोन निब्रुपुट्टिं पोंदुमु नेल

१४ ईच्चे ... ...

१५ ईण्ट्रारि ब्रह्म मनाय-

१६ कु'डु लोपेंल कांपुलु ई-

१७ च्चिरि अ(आ)च'[द्रा]र्क्कमु नड़प'ग-

१८ ल वारु [गा]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* says that the date is Ś. 1[05]9. Rangacharya copied the same. But, in *S. I. I.* it is revised as S. 105[6]. I think, the latter is correct, because the grant is made for the occasion of a solar eclipse occurred during the month of मकर. According to the *Indian Ephemeris* of Swami Kannu Pillai, Vol. III, PP. 278 and 272, there is no solar eclipse in मकरमास of S. 1059, but there is one in S. 1056.

2. The corresponding date is the 16th January, 1135 A. D. Wednesday.

3. Read कुलवर्त्तनीय . Kalavarttani was a district of Kalinga. (See *F. n.* 3 in No. 138 above).

No. 158

Sri Kurmam †

Ś. 1057
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1335; *A. R.* no. 386-G of 1896;

१ शाकाव्द'बुलु १०५७ ने'डु श्री[चो]-
२ डग'[ग] देव चक्रवर्त्ति [परिचि]-1
३ मोत्तर पूर्व्व'देशमुल [ग]2
४ ल वेल्लर्न्नि मोन साधिंचि गौत[मी]-
५ भागीरथी ग'ग(गा)लु बु'मुल-
६ लु गर्ड्डिव देवरि(ऋ)षि पितृ वाह म[राल]3-
७ द्रि (तृ)प्ति स्रेसिन चोडगङ्गदेवर ···
८ तिपडि शकाव्द'बुलु १०५[७]ने'[ण्डु]4-
९ देवर स्थाना[धि]पति हारितगोत्र अ(आ)[पस्त']5-
१० व(भ)सूत्र'डैन मेडपोतभ[ट्लु]6
११ सुनिर्म्माणमुगानि [चिन दी]पमु ···
१२ 'डु वांडु [॥]

---

† It is on a pillar at the left of the first entrance to the central shrine of the temple of Srikurmam.

1. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after चक्रवर्त्ति. I have examined the original inscription and tried to fill the gaps as shown here.
2. In *S. I. I.* a dot is given here.
3. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after वाह म.
4. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after ने'.
5. In *S. I. I.* three dots are given after अ.
6. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after भ.
7. This inscription discloses a very important event in the life history of Chodagangadeva. It is stated here that in S. 1057 or 1135-6 A. D. he suppressed the trouble appeared in the western, northern and eastern quarters of his territory. Then he extended his kingdom from the Gautami (Godavari) in the south upto the Bhagirathi (Ganges) in the east.

where upon he pleased the gods, the Rishics, the Pitrs and the Brahmanas by giving charities. After this it is stated that one Medapotu Bhatta, a Brahmana of Harita *gotra* and Apastambha *Sutra* who was the Superintendent of the temple(स्थानाधिपति) probably gave some perpetual lamps to burn in the temple. The importance of the temple of Sri Kurmam was increased after Chodaganga accepted the Vaishnavism, propagated by Ramanuja through विशिष्टाद्वैतवाद.

Regarding the stratagical activities of Chodaganga please refer to my paper in *O. H. R. J.* Vol. V, PP, 59 where I have reffered to this inscription. (Author)

No. 59

Vizagapatam plates of Chodagangadeva

Ś. 1057

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.* Vol. XVIII, P. 172 and noticed by Sewell in *Arch, Surv, South-India.* Vol II, P. 32.

The plates are three in number, attached to a ring containing the seal with the emblems of a bull and acouchant.

Ll. 25–39:- "… … चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली । समस्तामात्य प्रमुखजनपदान् सम्मग-
विषय वासिनः कुटुम्बिनस्सर्वान् समाहूय इत्थमाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु भवतां ।
श्रीमन्पेर्म्माडिराज द्विषदवनिभृतां शोणिताम्भः कवोष्णम्
तीव्रोजन्यस्यपातुं समरभुविभवत्तीक्ष्णकौक्षेयकस्य ।
धारामुल्लंघ्य गन्तुं रिपुनरपतयः के समर्था वदत्वम्
मज्जन्त्यत्रैव तूर्णं रिपुबलविपिन प्रौढकान्तारवह्ने ॥
भार्य्यापि यातस्य समङ्गरूपा मनपत्रस मङ्कम नामधेया ।
पुत्रस्तयोस्सद्गुण वृत्तशाली श्रीचोडगङ्गः* प्रथितोरु शौर्य्यः ॥
तस्मै चोडगङ्गायास्माकमाप्त कृत्याय कलिङ्गदेशे । सम्मग विषये[2] शुमुड नाम ग्राम स्तित्ति-
लिङ्गि[3] नाम वाटकं ग्रामश्चासीत [।] श्री शकाब्देष मुनि स(श)र वियच्चन्द्र गणितेष वृश्चिक
मासे[4] सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीडा विवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क समुपभोगीन स्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य-
यशोभिवृद्धये धारापूर्व्वकमस्माभिर्दत्त इति ॥ अस्यग्रामस्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते ।
पूर्व्वतः वेङ्गिबिल्वसेतुः आग्नेयतः गोङ्गरापि । ततो डोम्मिकेण्ड । दक्षिणतः त्रिकूट वनराजि
सेतुः पश्चिमतः केशवदर सेतु । उत्तरतः गङ्गरणगलि वनरः। ईशानतः वनत्रिकूटवट नन्दि
वृक्ष सहितसेतुः । बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य
तदाफलं ॥ महादेवि तटाकाभ्यन्तर गङ्गाख्य वापी ॥

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1. The plates were secured by the seneor Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, (now Visakhapatam, and now they are preserved in the Government Museum, Madras.

2. सम्मग-विषय may be the same as सम्मा–विषय.

3. The village Tilinga may be identified with the modern village of Tirlingi near Tekkali in Srikakulam district.

4. The corresponding date for शक 1057 and वृश्चिकमास is October - November, 1135 A. D. The वृश्चिकसंक्रान्ति occurred on the 27th October, 1135 A. D.

No. 160

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1057

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1088; *A. R.* no. 219 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 370;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, no. 30.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवर्षंबुलु १०५७ गुनेण्टि
२ श्रीमच्चोडगंगदेवर प्रव[र्द्ध]मा-
३ न विजयराज्य सम्वत्स[र] ५६ शाहि एडु-
४ [रेण्टि पौ]ष मासमुन शुक(क्ल)पंचमिनु
५ [बुध]¹वारमुन मधुकी(के)[श्वर] देवरकु
६ इंदपलि कायस्तुंडैन प्रोलि[रि]नायकु[मर]म-
७ नायकुरालि कोडुकु [श्रीकरण] गंगविग्रा-
८ घरदेवु वोकमाडवुन [सा]मु...
९ पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति दीपमुन मःड .
१० नाचं[द्रा]र्कमुनकु²

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left-row of the आस्थानमंड्प, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist for India reads [कुज]. But it may be the name of the day. So, I suggest to read it as [बुध]. The corresponding date, therefore, is the 11th December, 1135 A. D. Wednesday.

2. The inscription is left incomplete.

No. 161

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1 [0]57

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1100; *A. R.* no. 229 A of 1896.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] [शक] वरूष'बुलु] १[०]५७ गुनेंपिट श्री[त]-
२ च्चोडग'गदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय रा-
३ ज्य स'वत्स[र] ५६ श_हि एदुरेण्टि मेष मा-
४ समुन सु(शु)क्लपक्षमुन अक्ष[य]त्रि(तृ)तीय(या)-
५ यु स(श) [नि वारमुन] शी मधुकेश्वर देव[र]
६ कु ' [ई]पिलि कायस्तु'डैन प्रोलेना-
७ य[कुनि यरे]य नायकु [र_त्ति] कोडुकु
८ [ध'किर]ण ग'गविद्याधर2 वेश्यमाराय'-
९ डैन .... ल रेचन पेट्टिटन अक'(ख')[ड]व[र्ति]-
१० दीपमु_न माड ५ दीनि नाच'द्राक्र्क-
११ [मु_नडप'ग्गल-
१२ वारु] [।।]

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† On the first pillar in the left row of अास्थानमंडप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date is not regular. The वैशाख(मेष)शुक्ल तृतीया is a festival day. It is called अक्षय तृतीया

2. For गङ्ग विद्याधर see No. 160 above.

No. 162

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1058
[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, no. 1061; *A. R.* no. 193 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 344; *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 31.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमद्नन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रव[र्द्ध]मान विजय-
२ राज्य सं‌वत्स[र] ६१ गा[हि] [।।]स (श)कु(क) वरुषं‌बु[लु]
३ १०५८ गु ने[टि] विषुव सं‌का(क्रा)न्ति 1 निमित्तमु-
४ न श्री मधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)रदेवर[कु]
५ पोतियपांगु पें‌ड्लमु शिसु-
६ म कोडुकु श्रीकामार्न्नव देव-
७ रव सा(शा)सनिकु2 मुप्पनवणपति पे-
८ ट्टिन अखं‌डवत्ति(र्त्ति) दीपमु अ(आ)चन्द्रा-
९ र्क्कस्थाइ(यि)गा नडपंगल दीपम [।।]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, west face of the temple of Mukhalinga.

1. In *S. I. I.* it is read as विषुवु for विषुव, The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1136 A. D.

2. The donor is one Muppana Vanapati who used the designation of शासनिक. He was an officer under Kamarnavadeva, the first son and immediate successor of Chodaganga (श्री कामार्न्नव देवर शासनिकु). In S. 1058 (1136 A. D.) Chodaganga was alive. So, it is presumed that he left an office of administration in the hands of his eldest son Kamarnava,

The officer has used the designation of शासनिक. It is a derivation from शासन which denotes order or command (Vide V, R, Ramachandra Dikshitar's *Hindu Administrative Institutions*, P. 104)

In the copperplate inscriptions of the Gaṅgas of Orissa we get the following verse regarding the *Abhisheka* of Kāmārṇṇava-deva, son of Choḍagaṅgadeva:-

"वेदर्त्तुव्योमचन्द्र प्रमितशकसमाः प्राप्तकाले दिनेशे
चापस्थेन्यग्रहौघे बलवति रिपुषु प्रक्षयं प्राप्तवत्सु ।
अस्मिन् मूर्द्धाभिषिक्ते नृपवर तनये सर्वलोकैकनाथे
श्रीमत् कामार्णवेशे जगदभवदिदं तत्तदानन्दपूर्णम् ॥"*

It proves that the ceremony of 'Mūrdhabbhisheka' of the नृपवरतनय was taken place at Puri (Jagannātha) in Śaka 1064, in the month of Dhanus, which corresponds to the 24th December, 1142 A. D.

In ancient India there was the system of Yauvarajyabhisheka when a prince used to get consecrated during the life time of his father. In the *Ramayana* it is mentioned that Bharata's two sons were given the charge of the kingdom at Takshaśilā and Pushkalā-vati. Similarely, Śatrghna's two sons were posted at Mathura and Vidiśa; Lakhmaṇa's two sons became the governors at the two cities of Kampatha and Rama's two sons held the rulership at Uttara-Kosala and Dakshiṇa-Kosala. (Vide the *Ramayana*, VII, 101, 11; 108, 9-11; 102,1 and 107, ,7).

According to *Arthasastra* (Bk. V, 3), a Yuvarāja is honoured by the king and entitled to get the allowence from the state to the extent of 48,000 'Paṇas' like the Purohita, the Senadhyaksha, the Raja-Māta and the Rāṇi. Usually the Yuvarāja held a regular office almost equal in status to a Governor; and he remained as a subordinate to the king. From the epigraphical records of the 7th to 10th centuries A. D. we come across the following titles:-

(1) Mahārāja (2) Rāja (3) Kumara (4) Amātya (5) Uparika (6) Vishayapati (7) Ayuktaka (8) Chāṭa (9) Bhaṭṭa etc. The posi-

* For details see *O. H. R. J.* Vol. V, pp 59 - 60.

tion of a Kumāra or Yuvarāja was, in many cases, kept in between the Rāja and Amātya. This order was, however, changed in the time of Choḍagaṅgadeva. In his inscriptions we find the following order: Purohita, Amātya, Yuvarāja, Sandhivigrahika, Dauvārika etc. So, the Yuvaraja's position was a bit lowered and he was placed between the Amātya and Sandhivigrahika.

No. 163

Vizianagaram 1

Ś. [1058]
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 687; *A. R.* no. 355 of 1905.

1st Face.

१ स्वस्ति श्री शका ··· ···
२ श्रीमदन [त्त] ··· ···
३ न विजयराज्य ··· ···
४ [६] १ नेगिट उत्त[रा]2 ···
५ ण्याह्न समय ···
६ पुन सारेकि ....
७ पराक्रु बल[म] ···
८ गंगादेवर श्री ···
९ ग्रामवर्द्धनयु ···
१० डि डइवर देवरकु ···
११ नकु मड गुक ···
१२ निवेदयमुनकु
१३ लवग्निद मु ··· ···
१४ रुपुन ईद ··· ···
१५ ल एलुदुमुं ··· ···
१६ पुटेंडुगा ··· ···
१७ द ल विंदुय ....
१८ कुं वोमि ....
१९ लु स्थान ··· ···2

1. This inscription is on a broken stone lying in the compound of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, (Visakhapatna Dt.)

2. Some lines after this seem to have been lost. But, the 61st *srahi* and Uttarayana corresponds to the 25th Dec. 1136 A. D.

2nd Face

१ ... ... धरभट्लकु
२ ... घ . मानेल
३ .... मि अ(आ)चन्द्रा-
४ .... तिमि इर्धार्म]
५ घ्नमु सेयं दल
६ ऋत वेइग
७ ... सपानकुन
८ स्वदत्त: परद-
९ ... ति वसुन्दरा ष-
१० ... हस्राणि विष्ठा
११ ... क्रि कृमि ॥
१२ दीपमुनकु
१३ पेड़िितमि ॥

No 164.

Mukhalinga†

Ś. [1058]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1048; *A R.* no. 181 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 332.

१ [स्वस्ति] [।।] मद्दन स्त्रश्मं सेवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
२ न विजयराज्य [सं]वत्सरंबुलु ६[१][1] श्राहि
३ युत्तरायन संक्रान्ति निमितमु श्रीमधु-
४ केश्वर [दे]वरकु ... न रायपनायकुनि केङ्कूलु-
५ राय ... . पेट्टिटन अख-
६ ंड दीपमु ....
७ ंगलवारु [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आरथानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *A. R.* it is given as "X7th year." But, in *S. I. I.* it is correctly put as "६[१] श्राहि".

2. The corresponding date will be the 25th December, 1135 A. D. if the श्राहि is 61 which commanced from the 22nd August, 1135 A. D. (Vide App. II-C).

No. 165

Alagum inscription †

Ś. [105-]

[Scpt. N. Indian type; Lng. Snsk.]

E. I. XXIX, p. 47-8. Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar.

१ [सिद्धं] स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवस्य
२ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये ।।* द्वाषष्टि(ष्टि)-
३ सम्वत्सरे माघ शि(सि)त तिथौ सप्त-
४ म्यां वारे गुरौ[1] चोलदेस(श) प्रति-
५ बद्ध कडस्वुरग्राम विनिर्गत काश्य(श्य)-
६ पगोत्र पञ्चार्ष(र्षे)य प्रवर पिताम-
७ ह पोटाण्डि[:] तत्पुत्र भीमांडि[:] तद्वन्सो(शो)-
८ द्भव परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमब्रै(ब्र)ह्मन(ण्य)व-
९ दिसा(शां)पति कामांडिनामा[2] ख्यात: ।।
१० इदानीं रामङ्ग विषय प्रतिबद्ध अळ-
११ गुम्म ग्रामीय कपालेस्व(श्व)र नाम भूमि द-

---

† The village Alagum is situated about 23 miles from Puri and 10 miles from Sakhigopal in Puri district.

* Here the *dand·ms* are not necessary.

1. The grant is made during the 62nd अंङ्कि of Chodaganga, and in the 7th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Magha. According to my calculation as shown in App. II - C, Chodaganga's 62nd अंङ्कि started from 10 - 8 - 1136 A.D. So, the corresponding date is the 31st December, 1136 A. D. It is necessary to state here that माघ-शुक्ल-सप्तमी is popularly called तिलसप्तमी which is a festival day in Orissa at the banks of the Chandrabhaga river near Konarka in Puri district.

   Dr. Sircar, while editing this inscription in *E. I.*, has erred in saying that the 62nd अंङ्कि will "correspond to 1140 - 41 A. C." In the face of a large number of inscriptions in the reigning period (अंङ्कि)of the same king, the above view of Dr. Sircar should easily be rejected.

2. The name of Kamadi is found in Parlakimedi plates of Vajrahasta (Vide *E. I.* III, p. 220 and *I. O.* Vol. I, Pt. III) There he is the son of Erupamaraja and belongs to the family of नम्गरि सालुकि probably Chalukya.

१२ लैक' साधु प्रजालोक(का न् प्रमुखीकृ-
१३ त्य स्वधनेन कृत्वाशेष धर्म्म विव(वृ)-
१४ द्धये श्रीगर्त्तेस्व(श्व)र देवस्य मठ प्रति व-
१५ द्धीकृत्य तपस्विने ऽ]भिजे भोजनार्थे
१६ प्रदत्ता(त्तां) तन्मध्यादपि श्रीगर्त्तेस्व(श्व)र-
१७ देवस्य नैवेद्यार्थे धान्य प्रवर्त्त त्रय'
१८ नियोजित' ॥ अपरमपि श्रीग-
१९ र्त्तेस्व(श्व)र प्रीत्ये पञ्चपुराणाधि-
२० क चूर्णी शतैकेन एतस्य कापर्य्य (?)
२१ कस्य कुलतारण अखण्डदीप प्र-
२२ प्रधानार्थे3 इह समवासित
२३ पल्लीदेव पालिताधिकारिणा [']
२४ [ह]स्ते प्रद[त्ता]ङ्के हि(पि)पु १०५[।]4
२५ [आचन्द्रार्ककाल] पर्य्यन्त' साधु पु-
२६ [रुषै:] परिपालनीया ॥

---

3. Read प्रदानार्थे

4. Dr. Sircar suggests to read प्रदत्त' पञ्चाधिक पुराणशतम् पुराण is the name of a coin, then used in Orissa.

It is necessary to give an idea about the coinage in Orissa. From the ancient times the cauri-shell (कपर्द्दक) was used in this country. That was the basic unit of coinage. The following tables are quoted from the लीलावतीसूत्र' and the प्रायश्चित्ततत्त्वम् of Raghunandana:—

वराटकानां दशकद्वय' यत:
सा काकिणी ताश्च पणश्चतस्: ।
ते षोड़श द्रम्य इहावगम्यो
द्रम्यैस्तथा षोडषभिश्च निष्क: । (लीलावती)

८० वराटक = १ काकिणी
४ काकिणी = १ पण
१६ पण = १ द्रम्य
१६ द्रम्य = १ निष्क

"अशीतिभि र्व्वराटकै: पण इत्यभिधीयते ।
तै: षोड़शै: पुराण' स्याद्रजत' सप्तभिस्तुतै: ॥" (प्रायश्चित्ततत्त्वम्)

८० वराटक = १ पण
१६ पण = १ पुराण
७ पुराण = १ रजत

According to these tables the total number of कपर्द्दक (cauri-shell), equal to 105 पुराण, is $80 \times 16 \times 105 = 1,34,400$.

No. 166

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. 1059
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1185; *A. R.* no. 309-A of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्षंबुलु १-
२ ०५६पिड(पिट) संवत्स[र] १[२] श्राहि चैत्र ब
३ [८] बृहस्पति वारमुन1 कलु(लिं)गलो-
४ नि चोडगंगदेवनि प्रांता(धा)नि2 बु-
५ डुमि(मू)रि दामिनायकु3 कोड्कु म-
६ ल्लय श्रीभीमेश्वर मा(म)[हा] देवरकुं वे
७ ट्टिटन अ[ख]ण्डवर्त्ति लोहदण्डु दि्विय
८ १ पिटकि देवर किलरमुना वोलु न-
९ ... . डुपुन
१० ... ५० ...
११ ... ...

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1. The corsesponding date is the 15th April; 1137 A. D.
2. Read प्रधानी. The donor of this grant is one Budumiri Daminayaka who calls himself as Pradhana of Chodagangadeva of Kalinga. The designation प्रधानी was changed into प्रधान. Mostly the cowherd class use this title in Orissa.
3. बुडुमिरि seems to be a family title. Because, another man named Prolaya has used the same title. Probably it is the name of a village called Burumura.

No. 167

Sri Kurmam †

Ś 1059

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1339; *A. R.* no. 386-L of 1893.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवर्षंबुलु १-
२ ०५६ नेंडु[श्री[म[दन·स]-
३ वर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान-
४ विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]
५ [६३] श्रा[हि]1 मिथुन शुक्ल ए-
६ कादशियु2 श्री हश - नमा-
७ ल ... श्री कूर्म्मनाय-
८ - नकुल अडकतम नाय-
९ कुनि कुं:कू)तूम्र [सोवि] र-
१० म पेट्टिटन अखण्डवत्ति(र्त्ति)-
११ दीप १ एट(पिट) क(कि) - क माड्लु ५[।।]

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† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine of the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* read १ श्रा [हि]. But, when the date of the grant is Saka 1059, the श्राहि year of Chodaganga should be 63, which started from 29—8—1137 A. D. (App - II - C).

2. The corresponding date is the 1st June, 1137 A. D.

No. 168

Mukhalinga †

S. 1059
[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1071; *A. R.* no. 202 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 353.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुष' बु[लु] १०५६[1] यगु-
२ नेण्टि व्रिच्चि(श्चि)क मास १यु सोमवार मुनण्टि
३ सूर्य्यग्रहण निमित्य(त्त)मु[2] ससग्राममु-
४ दपरलि ग गकरुत श्रीमधुकेस्व[श्व]र दे[व]-
५ रकु अल्लपवाड माकाण्डि कोडुकु वीर···
६ आ(आ) चन्द्रार्क्क स्थाइ(यि गां वेट्टिटन अ[ख'ड] वत्ति(र्त्ति)
७ दीपयोक्क'टि माड ४[।]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphists in *A. R.* and *S. I. I.* have read शक १०५[७] for शक १०५[६[. This wrong suggestion is also copied by Rangacharya.

2. The grant is made for the occasion of the solar eclipse, occurred in the month of वृश्चिक and on Monday which falls in S. 1059, but not in S. 1057. The corresponding date is the 15th November, 1137 A. D. Monday.

No. 169

Nilakaṇṭheśvara (Bobbili)

S. 1059

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 689; *A. R* no. 6 3 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति[॥] स(शा)क वर्षं वुलु १०५९
२ यगु नेंडु श्री चोल गंग-
३ देवरु र) विजयराज्य संवत्स-
४ रंबुलु ६ २]गु श्राहि त्रिश्चि-
५ का मावास्य(स्या) सोमवारमु-
६ नांडु सूर्य्यग्रहण निमित्त1
७ मुन निलुंजेरुवुन [नी]लेश्वर-
८ देवरकु निंदुल यात्पन मेलु[नाय]-
९ कुनि एक्रा[क]म सुपुत्रि उत्त - गं[ग]
१० [बे]लानि पें ,डलमु अइन सामरिमु
११ विज[म] अ(आ)चन्द्राक्कं स्थाइ(यि गा वे-
१२ टिटन अखंड़वर्त्ति दीपमु ओक्कंटि[कि]
१३ माडलु ५ ई दीपमुनकु श्री-
१४ -मवर्द्धनग अरनिकं[इ]
१५ -कांपुलु नड़पंग-
१६ लवारु - का - चारित्रालु [॥]

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1. The gift is made in the month of Vrischika when there was a solar eclipse. It corresponds to the 15th Nov. 1137 A. D. This is the day of Karthika Amavasya or दीपावली, which is an auspicious day for granting charities.

No. 170

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1060
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, No. 1060; *A. R.* no 192-A of 1896.

१ द्योरसखेदु श[का]ब्दे वैशाके(खे)मासि हिम क-
२ र ग्रहणे मधुकेश्वराय भक्त्या सेनानी चोडपोन-
३ [व]र तनय: [॥] कोम्मां वि2

•

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The gift was made on the auspecious occasion of the lunar eclipse, occurred in the month of Vaisakha in the Saka year 1060. The corresponding date is the 26th April, 1138 A. D.
2. The inscription is left unfinished.

No 170-A

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1060

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1092; *A R.* no. 222 of 1896;

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषंबुलु १०६० गुनेण्ण(एिट) श्रीमदनन्त-
२ व[र्म्म]देव[र] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स[1]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम ड्प, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The inscription is left incomplete. The reason is not known.

No. 171

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1060
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1070; *A. R.* no. 201 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 352.
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII. Pt. i, P. 106, no. 33 and
E. I. XXI, Insc. of N. India. No. 1979.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुषंबुलु १०६० यगु
२ नेण्डु श्रीम[द्न]'त वर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्ध मा–
३ न विज[य]राजे(ज्य) संवत्स[र] ६३ [श्रा]हि रि(ऋ)ष[भ]
४ क्रि (कृ)ष्ण स(च)तुर्द्द सि(शि)यु सोमवारमुनं[1] स·
५ प्तग्रामसु[2] ररोहपकलि. गा' को]ड्क्
६ शामदु घु)की(के स्व(इव)[र दे]वरकु सुद्रहस्तु[3]
७ सहिरना …… पेंड्लमु क' - एड्डुम या(आ)च –
८ द्राक्कर्स्थाइ(यि)[गा,' वेट्टि]न य (अ)खंड दीप १
९ ' टि मा ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानम·ड्प south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 9th May, 1138 A. D., Monday.

2. For Saptagrama see No. 168 above.

3. The title "मुद्रहस्त" seems to have been used by the Officer who was in charge of the royal seal. This title was subsequently changed into मुद्रिथ in Orissa. In the temple of Sri Jagannatha at Puri an officer is appointed with this title (मुद्रिथ).

No. 172

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1060

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1074; *A. R.* no. 205 of 1899;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 356;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 34 and
E. I. XXI, Insc. of N. India. No. 1980.

१ * [सिद्धं] स्वस्ति [।।] शकवर्ष[ं]बुलु १०६० नेंडु श्री[म]दन-
२ न्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय
३ राज्य(य) [सं]वत्सर[र] ६४ श्राहि उत्तरा[य]-
४ ण सं क्रान्ति [नि]मित्य(त्त)मु। श्रीमद्(धु)केस्व(श्व)र-
५ देवरक योडयांडिनायकुनि एरु-
६ कमनायकुर्लि कोडुकु मुन्नश्र-
७ - लय(म)रिरायबे(मे)रव2 गंगवेलां डै -
८ न कोमराण्डि नायकुंडुनु वीरि पेण्ड्ल-
९ मु कोम्मम नाय[कु]र्लुनुनै पेट्टिन
१० [अ]खंड्वर्त्ति दीप मोकंण्टि माड ५ दी-
११ नि नाचां(चं)द्राक्क स्थाइ(यि)गा नडपं
१२ गलवा[रु] [।।]

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* It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1138 A. D.

2. अरिरायमैरव seems to have been a royal title bestowed on some military officers.

No. 173

Kedaresvara temple † (Bhubaneswar)

Ś. 1061

[Scpt. N. Indian type; Lng. Snsk.]

deciphered by the author as given below and read by Dr. D. C. Sircar in XXX, p. 92, as given in foot note.

१ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे भुवि रस वियं चंद्र संख्ये प्रयाते
२ सूनुः प्रमाडि देवस्य चोडगङ्ग नामकोदयः।
३ दद्या देवेश केदारेश्वराय महेशा माचन्द्र ता-
४ रकं

---

† This inscription is on a stone at the entrance to the temple of Kedaresvara at Bhubaneswar. It is just below the inscription No. 153 above.

Subsequently Dr. D. C. Sircar edited this inscription in *E. I.* XXX, P. 92, and read it as follows :-

१ [सिद्ध'] शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे मुनिरसवियच्चन्द्र1 संख्या प्र[मा]
तो(त')॥
२ सु(सू)नुः प्रमाडि देवस्य चोडगङ्ग नामको दीप' (पम्)।
३ [व्यथा] द[ख]ण्ड' केश दा)[रे]श्वर [ना]मेऽस्मे दे[वाया] [त]
न्द्र म]-

The reading differs as the inscription is not clear.

No. 174

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1061
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1107; *A. R.* no. 236 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 387;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 35;
E. I. XXI, Insc. N. India, No. 1981.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुष ंबुल(लु)
२ १०६१ अगुने[ं]डु श्रीमद्-
३ न[ं]त्तवम्म(म्म) देवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मान विज-
४ य राज(ज्य) सं व्व व [त्स]र मुलु ६४ श्राहि वि-
५ षुम(व) संक्रान्ति1 निवि(मि)त्त मु[न] थी[म]-
६ धु केश्वर देवर[कु] लोलेप अ-
७ रयनिकि2 मेडमनायकु र[ा]-
८ लि कोडुकु गजसाहिनि3 कुप्पन
९ वीरलकु धम्मुपुगा ना च[ं]द्रा[र्]र्क स्था-
१० इ[यि]गा अखण्ड दीपमु नकु
११ नेतिकि वेट्टु माडलु ५ [।।]

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† It is towards the right of the entrance into the आस्थानमण्डप of the temple of Madhukesvara,

1. The corresponding date is the 25th March, 1139 A. D.

2. लोलेप अरय seems to be the name of a person, whose sur-name is Lolepa. At present some people among the Telugus use the sur name as लोलेपु and लुक्कलापु

3. The title गजसाहिणि seems to have been used by an officer who used to command the war-elephants. The Gajasahini kuppana Vira is the son of Medama Nayikani.

No. 175

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1061
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1063; *A. R.* no. 195 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 346.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्षम्बुलु १०६१ नेंडु श्रीमदनंत-
२ वर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य सं
३ व्वत्सरम्बुलु ६५ श्राहि[1] सि(सिं)ह कृष्ण चतु-
४ र्द्दशियु[2] वि(व्य)तिपात निमित्तमुन श्रीम-
५ धुके(के)स्वर(श्व)र देवरकु जीयन कामार्न्नवदेवर[4]
६ कंदडु पत्रपोतु कोडुकु कुप्पसाहिनि[5] अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)र्क्क-
७ स्थाइं(यिं)गां वेट्टिन दीपमु ओक्कटिंट
८ माड्लु [५] [॥]

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* It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* did not give either the Saka year or the Srahi; but he remarked 'obliterated'. The same remark was copied by Rangacharya.

2. The corresponding date is the 13th August, 1140 A. D. Because the 65th श्राहि started from 7—9—1139 A. D.

3. Why it is called व्यतीपात is not known. There is no ostranomical combinations on this day to create व्यतीपात योग (for व्यतीपात please see App. V.)

4. The title जीयन was used by Kamarnavadeva, the son of Chodaganga, when the formar was युवराज . This title seems to have been converted into जेन्ना and जेन्नामणि in Orissa, which are still in vogue.

5. The title साहिनी was used by an officer who was posted under Kamarnavadeva.

No. 176

Vizianagaram †

Ś 1061
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.X, No. 691; *A. R.* no. 354 of 1905.

First face.

१ स्वस्ति श्री स(श)क वरुष(र्ष)वुलु
२ १०६१ - गुनें टि श्र ीमदन त-
३ [व]र्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
४ राज्य स[-]वत्स[र] ६५ श्राहि तु(तू)लासु(शु)[1]-
५ क्ल पुन्न(ण्ण)म(मि)यु गुरुवारमु-
६ न[2] विहारवाड़वीट श्री पा-
७ दमुलु ग ंगास्था(स्ना)नमु सेसिन[3]
८ यवसरमुन जो (चो)लग ंग-
९ रावुन[4]राजु लकु विन्नप(य)मु
१० सेसि पोकरे ंगि पेण्टपानु वा-
११ नियु सूंक्कांडि यैन विक्रमग-
१२ ंग देसियप्पकिकि सारकिनांडु टट्टु-
१३ लो जीतपट्टुन मक्रचेवुन नितिनि
१४ ग्रोप्पि ंच्चिन चेवु डिग्गिट वुएटेएड्डु ने-

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† The inscription is on a slab lying in the same place where No. 177 is found.

1. In *S. I. I.* the line number is wrongly put as 4 for 7.

2. The date is not regular. For details see No. 177 note.

3. श्रीपाद is an honourable title given to the Vaishnavite Gurus or Acharyas. According to the Bengali Visvakosha, श्रीपाद means पूज्यपाद, सिद्धपाद, श्रेष्ठपाद etc. But, here it is used as a title of a Brahmana guru. The word आचारी seems to have been derived from आचार्य who used the title श्रीपाद amongst the Sri Vaishnavas.

4. Chodaganga had a title of राउतराय

Second face.

१५ ल एनुमाडलु ग-
१६ ट्टुगोनि इ द्दल श्री क-
१७ ण्ठम नायकु वट्टिटनायकु
१८ कोम्मिनायकु पोत्तिनाय-
१९ रु(कु) काटम नायकु वेर-
२० सिन वारि सम्मद(त)मुन निच्चितिमि
२१ यतएडुन्नु निंद्दल सोमीश्व-
२२ र देवरकु नख[ंड] दीपमु या-
२३ चन्द्रार्कमुनकुं वेट्टिट दीनि
२४ नेव्वरेनि विघ्नमु सेसिरेनि
२५ ग ग्गकस्नत वेई गविल-
२६ ल वधिइं च्चिचन पापमु न-
२७ ' वड्ंगल वारु श्री [॥]

No. 177

Vizianagaram†

Ś. (?)

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 690; *A. R.* no. 357 of 1905.

First Face.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द‍ंबुलु
२ १०१६ (?)1गडवु श्री म-
३ दनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्र-
४ वर्द्धमान विजय रा-
५ ज्य संवत्सरं बुलु
६ ६५ गु श्राहि तु(तू)ला(ल) शुक्ल
७ कात्त्य(र्त्ति)[क] पुन्न(एण)म(मी)यु गुरु-
८ बारमुन2 विह्नारवाल(ड)-
९ वीट श्रीपादमुलु गंग(गा)
१० स्नानमु2 सेयुन वसरमु-
११ न श्रल्लुं जो (चो)डग[ं]गराजु
१२ श्रीपादमुलकु विन्न(न)-

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† It is found on a slab lying in the compound of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatna district.

1. The 65th श्राहि of Chodaganga started from the 7—9—1139 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). The corresponding Saka year is 1061. Therefore, the reading of शकाब्द here must be wrong.

2. Most probably the grant was made on some auspicious day as prescribed for गङ्गास्नान according to the following verse:-

संक्रांतिषु व्यतीपाते ग्रहणे चंद्र सूर्ययोः । पुण्ये स्नात्वा तु गङ्गायाः कुलकोटिं समुद्धरेत् ॥

The merit (पुण्य) of the performer will be increased if it happens in चतुर्दशी together with आर्द्रा नक्षत्र. The corresponding date is the 20th October, 1138, A.D., Thursday, when there was a lunar eclipse in the previous night and the *nakshatra* was अश्विनी. Any way, the date is doubtful.

Second face.

१३ घ(अ)मु सेसि या (आ)नति-
१४ पडिं दन तल्लि द[िड्डु]-
१५ कुलधर्म्मगा नेरुद-
१६ प॰पुन सारिक्किनांटि-
१७ लोपल॰ दनजीत व-
१८ ट्टैनमऋचेवु इंदुल
१९ सोमिश्वरदेवरकु
२० [अ]खण्डवर्त्ति दीपमु-
२१ लु रे॑टिकि रे॑डु पुट्लु-
२२ नु यमुवुन कुं वु-
२३ ट्टे॑डुनु॰अ(आ)चार्य्य भो-
२४ गमु ३ पुट्टे॑डुनु॑ गा वे-
२५ रसि ना(ु पुट्लु नेल
२६ इ चेवु्र्डिग्गु वलन
२७ अ(आ)च॑द्राक्कर्मुनकुं वे-
२८ ट्टितिमि

Third face.

२९ दीनि नेव्वरेनि
३० काल विपरीत-
३१ मुल॑[द] वि-
३२ च्छिन्नमु सेसि
३३ रेनि ग॑गकऋ-
३४ [त] बेयुग-
३५ वुलल वधि-
३६ ॰ चिन पडु-
३७ पात[क]मु न-
३८ ॰ वड॑गल
३९ वारु [॥]

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4. 'Acharyabhoga' indicates a gift to the Acharya or the Guru whom Choda gangadeva addressed as श्रीपादम्. After returning from Gangasnana, Chodaganga granted one *Putti* of paddy to his Guru to be paid to him in every month for his consumption. For details about श्रीपाद see No. 176 note.

No. 178

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1061

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1042; *A. R.* no. 176 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 327.

१ शशिरसखेंदु शकाब्दे तौलिनि मासे
२ शशांकवारे च[।]सोमग(ग्र)हण निमित्ते
३ नगरे मधुकेश्वराय देवाय [।] दा(द्रा)क्षा-
४ राम निवासः का[स्य]पगोत्रो [विक्रि]गा(ग्रा)म
५ च भूपः[।]2 नागनशर्म्मपुत्रो वान-
६ स भूदेवव'श वारिजमित्रः [।] अल्लन-
७ शौरि[:]3 प्र(प्रा)दाद्दीपम'खड़ ['] दिवानिश' वि-
८ म[ल] ये(ए)कक' भ[ग]वते यत्तेद्दलदग्रामे
९ क ... इशाशा(सा)त् [॥]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंड्प, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. This grant was made in S 1061, in the month of तुला, Monday, on the occasion of lunar eclipse. The corresponding date is the 9th October, 1139 A. D., Monday.

2. For the *title* चमूपति see No. 140 *f. n.* above.

3. The family *title* 'शौरि' or 'शूरि' was used by some Telugu Brahmanas of the South. The great Commentator मल्लिनाथ शूरि belonged to that group.

No. 179

Neelakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S. 1061

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 692; *A. R.* no. 690 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुष'वुलु १०६१-
२ गु नें'ट्टि मकर शुक्ल . यु
३ सोमवारमु उत्तरायण सक्रांति1
४ निमित्य(त्त)मु न निडु'जेरुवुन नी-
५ लीश्वरदेवरकु पेद्दपेर्म्माडिराजु कोडकु रा-
६ जेन्द्रचोडदेवनि2 पेट्टिन अख'ड़ व-
७ र्त्तिदीप मोक्क'टिकि अ(आ)चन्द्राक्कर्म
८ नड़पङ्गलवारु'गां वेट्टू मा-
९ ड ५ पिन्नोजुत्रालु

---

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1139 A.D.

2. The donor of this grant is the son of Pedda-Permadideva, the brother of Chodaganga. For Pedda-Permadiraja see No. 109 above.

No. 180

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1062

[Scpt: Tel; Eng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1065; *A R.* no. 97 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 348.

१ शाकाब्दे करचक्रवर्त्तिगगन-
२ प्रालेय पादान्विते मेषे
३ मासि सिते दिनेश दिवसे
४ पक्षे तृतीयायुते [।] दी-
५ पं श्रीमधुकेश्वराय
६ सततं देदीप्यमान-
७ म्मुदा प्रादात्सुंदर नंद (दि)
८ नी सुकथिता श्रीमांक-
९ माख्या स्वयं । [।]

---

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1140 A. D. Sunday. Of course the *tithi* is चतुर्थी, but not तृतीया. This is the day of मेष or विषुवसंक्रांति.

2. The donor of the grant is one Mankma who is the daughter of one Sundara. There was a king in the Chola family named Sundara chola, *alias* Jatavarman. He ruled from 1021—43 A.D. So, it is not possible to identify Sundara with Sundara chola.

No. 181

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1062

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1072; *A. R.* no. 203 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 354.

१ शाकाब्दे करचन्द्रवर्त्ति गगन-
२ प्रालेय पादांक्किते श्रीगंगे[श्व]-
३ र देव भूप दईता देदीप्यमानम्मु-
४ दा[।] अ(आ)कल्पंमधुकेश्वराय सतत
५ दीपं व्यतीपातयुक्तिण्यां कर्क-
६ ट गे रवौ। कोसनमाख्या सा महा-
७ देव्य[दा]त् । [।]

---

† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date of the record is S. 1062, कर्कट when there was व्यतीपात योग which will have अमावास्या in Sunday associated with one of the *nakshatras* such as अश्विनी, श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and आर्द्रा. According to Swamikannu Pillai's *Indian Ephemeres*, Vol. III, P. 282, the व्यतीपात योग in शकाब्द 1062 occurs on the 16th June 1140 A. D. when there was Amāvāsya associated with sunday and Ardrā nakshatra, and thus formed the व्यतीपात योग. But the month is मिथुन and not कर्कट.. Probably it is a mistake of the writer or the engraver of the inscription.

2. The rhytham of this verse at the last line (पाद) is not correct. The छन्द used in it is शार्दूलविक्रीडितं.

No. 182

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1ᶜ62

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1030; *A. R*, no. 1ᵗ64 of 1896:
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 701, Ganjam. no. 315.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्षंबु[लु] १०६२1 गुनेण्डु
२ श्रीमदन[ं]त्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
३ राज्य सं[व]त्सर ६५ श्राहि एदुरेंटि उत्तरा-
४ यनसंक्रान्ति पुन्न(र्णो)मियु मंगलवारमु-
२ नांडु श्रीमधुकेश्वरदे[व]रु(र) पंज्यंण्ड नायकु वी(र्भा)-
६ ममम नायकुर्ालि कोड्डुकु लेंकवल्लेमनाय-
७ कुंडु अखंड्वर्त्तिदीपंमु] अ(आ)चंद्राक्कर्स्थाइ(यि)गां वे-
८ ट्टिन माड ५ [॥]

---

* It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1, The Government Epigraphist reads 1063 शक. Bu, it should be read as 1062 for the sake of estronomical combination, which does not happen during S. 1063. So, it may correspond to the 24th Dec. 1140 A. D. Tr esday. It should be noted here that Rangacharya has given the correct date although he used to copy the matter from *A. R.*

No. 183

MuKhalinga †

Ś. 1063
[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1133; *A. R.* no. 261 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 412.

१ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे नयनरसवि-
२ यच्चंद्रगे मीनमासे सामावास्येंदु-
३ वारे सवितरि सहिते राहुना स्पश(र्श)काले[।]
४ सेनाधीशा²ष्पनायो.र्यो। द्विजकुलतिलको नागनार्य-
५ स्य सूनु(र्दी)पं त्वाचंद्रतारं समदिशदनि-
६ यंक्काख्यभीमेश्वराय । [।] ई दीपमुन-
७ न3 का(आ)चंद्राक्कं मुनु नकरपुवाड़
८ पल्लिनायकु रेविनायकु वेरसिन का
९ ंपुलु नेग्री सरिद्दंपंगलवारु [।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of आस्थानमण्डप of the temple of Bhimesvara in Mukhalinga

1. The grant is made in S. 1063 when there was a solar eclipse in the month of Mina. It corresponds to the 10th March, 1141 A. D. According to the estronomical reconning, the शक year starts from मेषसंक्रांति. But, from the present record it is clear that it was started, according to the Telugu Panjikas of Kalinga, from the चैत्र अमावास्या which is called कत्तासम्वत्सर or the new year's day.

2. The disignation of सेनाधीश is similar to that of सेनापति whose qualifications, according to the *Arthasastra* of Kautilya, are as found in the following:—
"तदेवंसेनपति सर्व्वयुद्ध प्रहरणविद्या विनीतो हस्त्यश्वरथचर्यासंघुष्टश्चतुरङ्गस्य वलवस्थानुष्ठानाधिष्ठानां विद्यात् । स्वभूमिं युद्धकालं प्रत्यनीकभिन्नभेदनं भिन्न साधनं संहत भेदनं भिन्नवधं दुर्गवधं यात्राकालं च पश्येत् ।" (Vide अर्थशास्त्र BK. ii, Sec. 33). Kautilya says that the salary of a सेनापति will be 48,000 Panas per year. For status of सेनापति see No. 140 note above.

3. The letter न is superflous.

No. 184

Nilakanthesvara temple of Narayanapuram (Bobbili)

Ś 1063

[Scpt: Tel; Long: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. 693, *A. R.* No. 687 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति श्री शकाब्द'बुलु १०६३ गु-
२ नें'टि कन्यमास सूर्य्यग्रह-
३ ण निमित्तमुन नावपल्लि[नी]
४ लीश्वर देवरकु कण्टमनायडु
५ कोड्कु राचपुरवे(प)रि गु'ड[म]
६ तम्मुण्डु नागदेव · पेट्टिन अ-
७ खंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कण्टि ' मा[ड ५]
८ दीनिनाच[न्द्रा]र्क्कमु निंटुलवारु न-
९ ड पङ्गलवारु ' [मा]चारि व्रा-
१० लु

1. The corresponding date is the 2nd September, 1141 A. D. There was a solar eclipse on this day which is Tuesday.

No. 185

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1063

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1136; *A. R.* no. 259 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 410.

१ स्वस्ति श्री[।।]शकवर्षवुलु १०[६]३[1]
२ नेण्डु श्री मदनन्तवर्म्म देव-
३ र प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य-
४. संवत्स[र]६७ श्राहि कन्य अमा-
५ वास्ये(स्या)यु मंगलवारमुन[सू]-
६ र्य्यग्रहणनिमित्य(त्त)मुन श्री-
७ अनियंकभीमी(मे)श्वर देवरकु [कु]2-
८ िपलिकायस्थुण्डेन पोलिनायकु
९ परकमनायकुरालि कोडुकु
१० श्रीकरण गंगविद्याधर वैश्य-
११ मारायंडैन सोम्मल रेवन
१२ पेट्टिन अख(ण्ड)व(र्त्ति)दीप १िएट मा-
१३ ड ५ दीनि नाचन्द्रार्क्कमु नड
१४ पंगलवारु [।।]

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† It is on the right side of the east entrance into the temple of Bhimesvara at Mukhalinga.

1. The Govenmment epigraphist, in *S. I. I.*, reads Ś. 10[6]4. It is not fitting to the estronomical combination, given in the record. So, I propose to read it as S. 1063, so that the corresponding date will be the 2nd September, 1141 A.D. Tuesday, when there was a solar eclipse in the month of Kanya.

This reecord is helpful to make further study on the question of the actual starting point of the श्राहि. According to my calculation, the 67th श्राहि was started from the 16th August, 1141 A. D, *i. e.* about 17 days after this grant is made.

2 The Govt. epigraphist suggests to read कु which is not clear. Most probably two more letters after कु are there which might have formed the word कुप्पिलि. It is a village in Srikakulam district where the Sishtha-Karanas are living.

No. 186

Lingaraja temple (Bhubaneswar)

S. 1063

[Scpt: N. I. Type; Lng. Susk.]

Deciphered by me from the original.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्री चोडगङ्ग देवस्य प्रवर्द्ध-

२ मानु(न)विजयराज्ये संव[त्सरे]६७ ...[2]

३ आदत्वा द्विग्रामाय अगु ...

४ [ए]काम्रे[3]विनयदेवि[4]— अखण्डु— धर्कस्य

५ ... ... ना ।।

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1. The 67th year of Chodaganga was commenced from the 16th August, 1141 A. D.
2. There is an auspicious symbol at the end of this line.
3. Ekāmra was the old name of Bhubaneswar. . It was a sacred place for the Hindus. According to the Brahma Purāna, it was situated on the banks of the Gandhavati river—(Vide Brahma P. 40 th Chapter). The present name of the Gandhavati is Gangua.
4. Vinaya Mahadevi is one of the queens of Chodaganga.

No. 187

Akavaram (Tekkali)*

Ś. 106]3
[Scpt: and Lng. Tel;]

A. R. no. 636 of 1926.

A damaged fragmentary stone inscription which records the gift of a lamp in Śaka 106 [3] during the time of Chodaganga. It mentions Garakhona-Visha[ya][1] and..... Jala-Mahadevulu, perhaps a queen of Choḍagaṅga.[2]

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* It is on a slab at Akkavaram. It is found in the house of the Zamindar of Akkavaram in Srikakulam district.

1. Probably Gara-Khonna-Vishaya comprised of the locality where Chodaganga's Korni plates were discovered (Vide No. 53 above). In that grant the villages named Khonna and Gara have been mentioned. The present village of Korni may be identified with Khonna.

2. The text of the inscription is not available. So, the above note is got from *A. R.* no. 636 of 1926.

No. 188

Mukhalinga †

S. 1076.

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1064; *A R.* no. 196 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 347.

१ शाकाब्दे भुवनत्तु[?]खेंदु गणिते प्रा-
२ दा[त्]द्विरव डि[?]त्तितिं[म]क्त्या श्री मधुकेश्व-
३ राय विलसद्दीपाय श(शा)श्व त्तुलग्रामे
४ पुण्ययुतो त्तरायण1 निमि-
५ त्ते विप्रव[?]शोत्तम: प्रख्यातो वु-
६ डुमूरिप्रोलयसुतस्से-
७ नापति: क[?]च्चेन:3 ॥ इ अख[?]-
८ ड दीपमुनकु वराहवर्त्तनिय-
९ लोनि तुलग्राम4 वेट्टिन भूमि पुट्लु २ [॥]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the अस्थानम'डप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1141 A. D

2. वुडुमूरि is a village near, Srikakulam.

3. Probably the reading is सेनापतिःक'च्चन: otherwise the metre will be incorrect.

4. Tulagrama is still goes by the same name. It is situated in the Srikakulam district near Tekkali. This village was in the revenue division of Varahavarthani,

No. 189

Mukhalinga †

Ś 1063

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1036; *A. R.* no. 170 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 321.

१ पु[र]रसखेंद्द शकाब्दे सं क्रां[त्या] मुत्तरा-
२ यनस्य दिने1 कालिंगदेशनगरे श्रीमन्मधुके-
३ श्वराय देवाय [।] अ(आ)दित्यसुनो विजयपुरे2 वि-
४ क्रम गङ्गेश्वरस्य3 पिन्नयप्रधानी [।] दीपमखण्ड[ं]
५ प्रादाद्भूसुरवंशः पतिहितः ख्यातः [।]
६ दीपं प्रवर्त्तयंते सम[ग्र]विषये4

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मण्डप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* gives the date as Ś. 106×. Rangacharya who copied the notes from *A. R.* wrongly puts the date as S. 1068. Actually the word पुर means three (स्वर्ग, मर्त्य, पाताल). So, the date is S. 1063. The corresponding date is the 25th Dec. 1141 A. D.
2. Vijayapura is mentioned in Andhavaram plates of Anantasaktivarman of Māthara dynasty of Kalinga (*E. I.* XXVIII, p 175). It was the Capital of the above named king who lived about the last part of the 4th century A. D. (Vide *Ins. of Orissa*, Vol. I, pt. ii, Sec. I, App. i)
3. The Govt. epigraphist says that the inscription belongs to "another minister of Vikramaganga".
4. The rest of the inscripiton is covered under the mason, done subsequently.

No. 190

Sri Kurmam

Ś [1064]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1320, *A. R.* No. 331-C of 1896.

१ शाकाब्द ंबुलु १०६४ नें ंटि

२ वम्म र्देवर प्रवर्द्धमान

३ ज्य सं ंवत्स ६८ श्रा …

४ एकादशियु[व्यती]पात निमित्त[1] …

५ न्नर्(ण्)कोटि श्रीकूर्म्मस्वामि देवर[2]

६ … … नप . य

७ यकुं[ड्ड]द[म]तल्लिद ंडु …

८ पोतिनायकु … नि चीड़मु

९ रालिकि धर्म्मुवुगा नाच ंद्राक्क

१० वेट्टिन अख ंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्क

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1. The month is not given. So, the corresponding Christian date cannot be ascertained.
2. पूर्णकोटि seems to be the old name of Sri Kurmam. For its details see notes in Nos. 197, 202 and 227.

No. 191

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1064

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1110; *A. R.* no. 239 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 390.

१ श्री[।।]शाकाब्दे वार्द्धितर्क्कबरश-
२ शिगणिते शुक्लपक्षैकदश्यां ग-
३ ²गाधीशस्यसूनु[र्ज्ज]न वितुत नि- -
४ व ग्राम¹ रामाभिधाने[।]दीप' प्रादा
५ दखण्ड' सुरगण गुरवे श्रीमधु-
६ केश्वराय वीर[:]श्रीमानुमाव-
७ ल्लभ धरणिपति।र्ग्गंगव'शाव-
८ तंस:[।।]

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† It is on the left door of the entrance into the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Nivagam is the name of a village on the bank of the Vansadhara,now situated in the Patapatam taluk, not far from Mukhalingam, Probably Umavallabha Dharanipati was living at the time when the grant was made.

2. Umavallabha Dharanipati belongs to the Ganga dynasty and he is the son of Gangadhisa, *i. e.* Chodaganga. Since Umavallabha did not succeed either to his father or to any of his brothers, it is presumed that he died before the turn of his seccession commenced

No. 192

Sri Kurmam†

Ś. 1064

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1319; *A. R*, no. 381-B of 1896;

१ स्वस्ति[।।]स(श)कवर्षंबुलु ....
२ नें[िट] [श्री]मदन‍त्त्व[र्म्मदे]-
३ वर [प्र]वर्द्धमान विजयरा-
४ ज्य संवत्सरंबुलु ६८[श्रा]-
५ हि[1]मेष क्रि(कृ)[ष्णत्रयो]द
६ रवारमुन श्री
७ .... कु सकल
८ दामनायकु[र]ली[कूं]तु ...
९ पे[ट्टि]न अखंड्वर्त्तिदीपमो

† It is on a slab to the left of the south entrance to the भोगमण्डप, in the temple of Srikurmam.

1. The 68th Srahi of Anantavarma Chodaganga was started from the 3rd Sept. 1142 A. D.
2. The corresponding date is the 14th April, 1143 A. D. and it is Wednesday.

No. 193

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1063

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1053; *A. R.* no. 186 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 337.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदन [त्त] वर्म्म [दे] वर प्रवर्द्धमान वि-
२ जयराज्य संवत्स ... ८ श्राहि कर्क्कटक
३ [मासशु] क्ल एकादशियु नादिवारमुन1 श्रीमधु-
४ केश्वर देवरकु विष्णुदेवरसानि चुत्ताडि कूंतुम्र पर-
५ कम2 पेट्टिन अखण्डवत्तिदीपमु अ(आ)[च]न्द्रा(द्रा)र्क्क स्थ(स्था)इ(यि)ग(गा) नडप
६ ंगल माडलु ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the अस्थानमंडप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date portion of this inscription is damaged, except that which gives the श्राहि. In the 2nd line there is a number 8 found after about three mutilated letters. It may be any number of श्राहि. followed by eight. *i. e.* 18, 28, 38 48, 58 and 68. When we examine the following corresponding *Srahi* years as per App. II-C with the astronomical combinations as found in the record, it is known that it must be Chodaganga's 64th Srahi:—A.D. 1082, 1094, 1104, 1114, 1122, 1132, 1142 श्राहि 8, 18, 28, 38, 48. 58. 68. It fits to 1142 and the corresponding date is the 5th July 1142 A.D. Sunday. Here again arises a difficulty. The 68th श्राहि started on the 3rd September of that year, according to my assumption, namely that the श्राहि year starts from भाद्रपद शुक्ल द्वादशी, the day of सुनिआ in Orissa. This question, therefore, awaits further consideration.

2. Although Mukhalinga is a centre of Saivism there is a temple of Vishnu where *Devadasis* were appointed for dance. The Vishnu image of the temple is four-armed and the following ध्यान is fitting:—

उद्यत् प्रद्योतन शतरुचिं तप्तहेमावदातं
पार्श्वद्वन्द्वे जलधिसुतया विश्वधात्र्या च जुष्टम् ।
नानारत्नोल्लसितविविधाकल्पमार्पीतवस्त्रं
विष्णुं वन्दे दरकमल कौमोदकी चक्रपाणिम् ।।

No. 194

Kedaresvara temple (Bhubaneswar)

S. 1064

[Scpt: N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

The Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. I. No. 2, P. 8. Ed. by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E. I.* XXX. P. 94.

१ ॐ शकस्य गतवर्षाणां दशानां चतु[ष]ष्टि सम्वतां
२ अधुना1 कर्क्कटक मासस्य कृष्णश्च[तु]र्द्दस(शी)सम[ये]2 श्री मदनंत-
३ वर्म्मणच्चोडगङ्गाधिपस्यानुजो भगवत: श्री[के]दारेश्वरे
४ एकपर: राजा श्रीप्रमाडि नाम:(मा)त्रिभुवनविभवे [श्री]केदारे[श्व]र-
५ आग्रत:3 दीपं प्रादादखण्ड्कं[॥]पैदाधिषय[पुनागभो] ग्रामाय पु-
६ गखण्ड प्रभृतिभि: ग्रामवासिभि: सहित से(स्ये)कमाढ़ मास
७ ... ककला(डा)पंचपाद कृत्यभैः देयमाचन्द्रताराय [॥]

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* It is on a slab on the right wing at the entrance to tle temple of Kedaresvara, near Kedaragauri at Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

1. Dr. Sircar reads 'मधुना'
2. The corresponding date is the 23rd July, 1142 A. D. Dr. Sircar reads 'कृष्ण-श्चेदस(श)पंच[के]' and corrects it as 'कृष्णेच' etc. So, according to him, it is granted on the day of *Amavasya*
3. Read 'केदारे[श्व]राग्रत:'

No. 195

Muktesvar temple (Khallikota Taluk, Ganjam Dt.)†

Ś. 1064

[Scpt: N. Indian Type; Lng. Snsk,]

This inscription was deciphered by the author and it is not yet published.

१ शाकाब्दे युगषट् खचन्द्रगणिते भा-
२ नौ तुलाराशिगे[घ]स्त्रे तद्दशमे त(ति)
३ था(थौ)सुरगुरोर्व्वारे2 सु(शु)भेक क्षणेः ॥
४ आचन्द्रार्क्कमखण्ड दीप … [प्रा]-
५ दात्प्रचारीमहादेव्या उत्कल ⋯ म [:]-
६ क्षितिपतेः श्रीचोडग[ङ्ग]सु[म्मु]दा । [।]
७ श्री वारेग …

† There is a place in the Khallikota taluk in Ganjam district called Nirmalajhara where a spring from Krishnagiri flows. It is near a village called Phasi. The names of Krishnagiri and Phasika are found in the copper plate inscriptions of the Sailodbhava Kings of Kongoda-Mandala (7th—8th century A.D.). There are a few Siva temples found here. One of them is called Jhadesvara and another is called Muktesvara. At the entrance of the latter some inscriptions of Chodagangadeva are found. It was noticed by the author in *J. B. & O. R. S.* Vol. XVI. P 186 in 1930.

2. The corresponding Christian date is the 1st Oct ber, 1142 A.D. Thursday.

No. 196

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1064.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk]
S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1045; *A R.* no. 179 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 330.

१ शाकावे(ब्दे)परिमाणे युगरस वियदिं-
२ दुगे स(श्रा)व[ण]मासे विदित महाद्वादस्यामु-
३ डु नाथदिने युते3 व्यपेतपाते4 वीडेमांविका(सु)-
४ सु पुत्रो धम्मपुरस्य प्रभुः5 [क]लाकुशलो ये-
५ ल[स्व]कुलादित्यः6 प्रादान्मधुकेश्वराय दीप-
६ मखण्ड' [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* remarks in his note that the grant was made in Ś 1062. The last number is युग (4) but not युग्म (2). Rangacharya copied the above mistake from *A. R.*
2. The Government epigraphist writes in *S. I. I.* as सव[न्नि] मासे. I think, this reading is erroneous.
3. The date is not regular. But, the term महाद्वादशी is there. So, the reading सव[न्नि] मासे may be a mistake for कार्त्तिकमासे for महाद्वादशी *alias* उत्थापन द्वादशी occurs in कार्त्तिक-शुक्ल-द्वादशी. Therefore, the corresponding date for Ś. 1064 कार्त्तिक, शुक्लद्वादशी, उडुनाथ (सोम)वार is the 2nd November 1142 A. D. Monday. The *Nakshatra* is Revati which is auspecious for महाद्वादशी according to the following verse :—

   रेवत्यन्तो यदा रात्रौ द्वादश्यां च समर्थितः ।
   तदा विबुध्यते विष्णुर्दिनान्ते प्राप्य रेवतीम् ।।

   For details see App. IV.
4. Read व्यतीपात. There is, however, no व्यतीपातयोग occurred on that day.
5. A king named Dharmakhedi was living in Kalinga under the Gangas as a पञ्चविषयाधिपति. There was matrimonial relationship of him with the Gangas of Kalinganagara. As he was a popular king, there is every possibility that a town in his name was established. Probably, Kuladitya (the donor) who is the lord of Dharmapura, belonged to the family of Udayaditya, the son of Dharmakhedi. (Vide Journal of the Bombay Hist-Society (March 1931) Vol IV, No I)

No. 197

Sri Kurmam ‡

Ś. 1064

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1280; *A. R*, no. 373-Q of 1896;

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकाव्द'वु[लु] १०६४ ने'टि श्री-
२ मदन'त्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान-
३ विजयराज्य स'वत्सर[']वु ६८ श्राहि का-
४ र्त्तिक महाद्वादसि(शी) निमित्त(त्त)मु-
५ न[1] श्रीपूर्न्न(एर्ण)कोटि[2]कूर्म्म स्वामि देव-
६ रकु निंदुल सुत्तांडि ना-
७ यकुरालु दन तल्लि दू-
८ रग(र्ग)मनायकुरालिकि-
९ 'वेट्टिन अख'ड़वर्त्तिदीप १
१० एिट माड़ ५ [।।]

‡ It is on the jamb opposite to the 4th pillar in the second row of the Mandapa in the temple of Srikurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 2nd Nov. 1142 A. D. This inscription is granted on the same date when No. 196 above is granted.

2. पूर्ण्कोटि is the old name of Srikurmam. Further details regarding पूर्ण्कोटि are given in No. 227, note.

No. 198

mukhalinga †

Ś 1064

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1069; *A. R.* no. 200-A of 1896.

१ स्वस्ति श्री[।।]शकवरुषंबुलु १०६४ गुने-
२ यिट उत्तराणसंक्रांत्ति[1] निमित्तमुन
३ श्री मधुकेस्वर देवरकु सू[र]प कूंतुरु
४ महादे[व]नि भार्य्य(र्य्या)पे[ं]ड्लम[2] पेटि-
५ [न]अखं(ख)एडवत्ति(र्त्ति)दीप मोक्कंडि(टि) माड़[3][।।]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the अास्थानमंडप ,north face of the temple Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D,
2. The words 'पेड्लम' and 'पेड्लम' are superfluous since 'भार्य्या' in Sanskrit and 'पेड्लमु' in Telugu give the same meaning.
3. The amount is not given, although माड़ is mentioned.

No. 199

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1064

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1056; *A. R.* no. 198 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 349.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शकवरुष'बुलु १०६४ अगु-
२ नें'ट्टि उत्तरायिण स'क्रांति1 निमित्तमुन
३ मधुकेश्वर देवरकु अरमांडि कोड़्रु क-
४ वहर द'डासि2 पेय्यन पेट्टिन अख'ड़वर्त्ति
५ दीपमीक्कफिड(पिट) माड ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'डप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding Christian date is the 25th Dec. 1142 A. D.

2. The title 'Dandasi' is still in vogue in Orissa. A sheduled cast is known as द'डासी, The word द'ड़ासी seems to have been derived from the combination of two Sanskrit words, namely द'ड and असि. Dandasis are the village watchers. The people of the caste are turbulent and in the British regime they were classed as the criminal tribe.

No. 200

Sri Kurmam‡

Ś 106[4]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1278; *A. R.* no. 373-O of 1896.

१ शकवर्षंबुलु १०६[४]नेंटि श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म-
२ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य [सं]वत्स[र] ५[६]आहि[1] उ-
३ त्तरायण संक्रांतिनि[2] निमित्तमुन श्रीकूर्म्मस्वामि-
४ ... रान नूंकिनायकु पेंड्लमु ...
५ मा ... लु पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्तिदीपमु ...
६ ... ड्लु ५ [॥]

‡ It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the मंडप in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The Government epigraphist in *S. I. I.* reads the आहि as 5[9] for 6[9], which starts from 3-9-1142 A. D.

2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D.

No. 201

Sri Kurmam *

Ś. 1064

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1281; *A. R.* no. 373-R of 1896;

१ शकाब्द'बुलु १०६४ नें'टि श्रीमद्-
२ नन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मान वि-
३ जयराज्य स'वत्सर'बु ६८
४ श्राहि उत्तरायण सङ्का[']न्ति1 निमि-
५ त्तमुन श्रीपून्न(र्ण)कोटिकूर्म्मस्वामि-
६ देवरकु महाद'डवासि2 बय्यप-
७ नायकुनि पेण्ड्लमु नायकुरालु
८ पोट्टेन अख'ड्वर्त्ति दीपमु १कि माड्लु
९ [५] दीनि अ(आ)च'द्र(द्रा)क्क'मु3

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* It is on the Jamb, opposite to the 4th pillar in the second row of the म'डप of the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D.

2. The title 'महादण्ड्वासि' seems to be an official designation. In several copper-plate grants the designation of दण्डवासि or दण्डपाशिक is given. Probably, महादण्डवासिक is a superior title than दण्डवासिक or दण्डपाशिक.

3. The inscription is left incomplete.

No. 202

Sri Kurmam‡

Ś 10[6]4

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1279; *A. R.* no. 373-P of 1896.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शकवर्षं बु[लु] १०[६]४ गुनेंटि
२ श्री मदनंनवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्ध-
३ मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]६८ श्राहि
४ कुंभपौर्न्न(र्ण) मास्यु सोमग्रहण निमित्तमु-
५ नl पून्न(र्ण)कोटि कूर्म्मस्वामिदेवरकु2
६ वाकटा [श्री]केशवनायुकुनि कोडुकु
७ . मदे[व]पेग्गड पेट्टिन अख-
८ ंडवत्ति(र्त्ति)[दीप]मुन माड ५रिट पोलि-
९ कड · अ(आ)चंद्राक्कर्मु3

---

‡ It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the Mandapa in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1143 A. D. There occurred a lunar eclipse in this day.

2. It is an interesting fact to note here that the expresion पूर्णकोटि कूर्मस्वामि देवरकु indicates that the God Kurmasvamin was in the place named 'पूर्णकोटि'. In some Tantric works we find the mention of पूर्णकोटि (according to some books, it is पूर्णगिरि as an important seat for Tantric worship. After words, it was turned into a seat of Sri Vaishnavism.

3. The record is left incomplete .

No. 203

Sri Kurmam †

Ś. 1064

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1277; *A. R.* no. 373-N of 1896

१ ... ... १०६४ एडु श्र ीमदन [त्तव]-

२ म्र्म देवरप्र वर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सं[व]-

३ ... श्राहि कुंभपौर्न्न (र्ण)मास्ययुनु1

४ नर[वुतु]नं क्किनायकु एर्-

५ ऋ श्री **गंगेश्वरदेव**

६ देवि श्री कूर्म्म स्वामि-

७ .... पेट्टिन अखंड़वर्त्तिदीप[मुकु]निम्मि-

८ गत्तरि तूर्प्पन चेऋवुक्रिंदि मुप्पंदुमुनेल यूदा-

९ ल्लुनि ईयूरित्रा राचंद्राक्कमु पोलि नड़पङ्गलवारु

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* It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the मंडप in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1143 A. D. There was a lunar eclipe occurred on that day. The grant is made on the same day when No. 202 is issued in the same temple,

No. 204

Mukhalinga‡

S. 1064

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1067; *A. R.* no. 199 of 1896.
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 704, Ganjam. no. 350.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनंतवम्म॑देवर प्रव-
२ र्त्थ॑(र्द्ध॑)मान विजयराज्य संवत्सरम्बुलु ६८
३ गु श[्]ाहि शकवर्षंबुलु १०६४ गु नेंट्टि कुम्भमा-
४ स कृ[ष्ण] दशमियु गुरुवारमुन बि'ज्य)-
५ तिपात निमित्तमुन श्री मधुकेस्वरदेवर
६ कु' वीजयकामान्निवदेवर कन्दगु2[ब]ताड-
७ म कोड्कु का[प]रिसाहनि पेट्टिन अ[ख]-
८ 'डवत्ति(र्त्ति)दीप मोक्कं डि(टि) माड ५ [।।]

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‡ It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 12th February, 1143 A.D. The 11th *tithi* was ended on the previous day.

2. "Kandu" seems to be an official designation used by an officer under the *Yuvaraja*.

No. 204-A

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1065.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk]
S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1111; *A R.* no. 240 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 391.

१ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे विषयर-
२ स वियच्चंद्रगे[वि]पुवाक्ये मेषसं-
३ क्रान्तियुक्ते विनुतवुधदिने1 श्रीघ-
४ राख्यस्य पुत्र: [।] प्राद्रादेवस्यशंत्तो-
५ र्मधुक[स]मुदयस्यादिमू-
६ र्त्तेः प्रदीपं धीमानु(न्) श्रीमेडशौरि(री)-
७ स्सकल गुणनिधि र्द्धर्म्म पुर्य्या2-
८ धिवासः [॥]

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† It is on the left door pillar of the entrance into the आस्थानमंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1143 A. D., Wednesday. The Mesha Sankranti actually started from the succeeding day.

2. For Dharmapura see notes in No. 196 above.

No. 205

Sri Kurmam †

S 1065

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1328; *A. R.* no. 386 of 1896.
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 695, Ganjam, no. 264.

१ शाकाब्दम्बुलु १०६५ नें'डु श्री मयनंत्तव-
२ र्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सं'व-
३ त्सरंबुलु ६८ आहि मेष कृष्ण त्रयोदशियु बु-
४ द(ध)त्र(वा)रमुन श्री पु(पू)र्णिकोटि कूर्म्मिस्वामिदेवि-
५ रकु निंडुलु वानया कापमनायकुर्‌लि
६ सुपुत्रु[ ]चैन केतनसाहिनि३ अ(आ)च'द्रा-
७ र्क्कमुनकुं वेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्तिदीपमु
८ ओक्क'टि माडलु २ [॥]

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† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 14th April, 1143 A. D. Wednesday.

2. For पूर्णकोटि see not in No. 227.

No. 206

Drakshārama (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. 1065

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1190; *A. R.* no. 311 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 733, Godavari district, no. 216.

१ शकवर्ष १०६५ गु नुंटि स्वस्ति [।।] शी कुलोत्तुंगचोड देवर दिव्यराज्य संवत्स
१[1] शाहि दक्षिणायन संक्रांति निमित्तमुन[2] चोडगं-
२ [गग]ण्डु शी भीमेश्वरमहादेवरकु विहारवाड गंगास्नातनुंडि[3] गंगगोण्ड चोडगंग-
वैराग्रियाण्डगिचेत वेट्टिपुत्तेचिन केसियदेवेद्र ण्डु १
३ श्रीदेवम १ वीरिपीठ[4] [ए]नु गु[ना]रायण्डु १ मा[णि]क्यमुलु रेण्डु गट्टिन पहिंडिपाणि
संक्कुलु २ नवरत्नमुलु ग़ट्टिन पहिंडिपानलु रेण्डु अंखड़-
४ ... १ पहिपिड़नीरु वरुडिन्न को[मु]ल वेंजामरलु २ चोडगंग देवनि तम्मुण्डु
पेम्माडिराजु पेट्टिन वेण्ड़परियल १ पिट ग-
५ .... [ग]द्दय ३७ [।]वीनि महादेवि पल्लवमाहादेवि पेट्टिन अखण्डानुकु
६ ... ...

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1. A local king of E. Godavari Dt. in S. 1065 was Kulottunga Choda of the E. Chalukya dynasty,
2. The corresponding date is the 27th June, 1143 A. D.
3. The grant is made on the occasion of Chodaganga deva's return from the holy bath in the Gangas which took place in the "विहारवाड़"
4. 'वीरिपीठ' seems to be the Oriya word i. e. विरिपीठा (cake)
5. Pallava Mahadevi is the wife of Permmadiraju, the brother of Chodagangadeva.

No. 207

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1065 (?)

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1140; *A. R.* no. 263 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 414

१ शाकाब्दे वाणरत्नांबर शशिगणिते 1 कृष्णप-
२ [क्षा]दितिथ्या कन्यासंक्रांति काले र-
३ वितनय [दिने]रायनामात्यभार्य्या [।]
४ श्री मूर्त्तिम्मा'कमांबा समदि-
५ शदनिय'वकाख्य भीमेश्वराय दी-
६ प'शश्वत्[प्र]सिद्धं निजविनुतकुलां
७ ब्वोनिदे(धे)श्च'द्ररेखा [॥]

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† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in A. R. puts the date as S. 1065 although the word रत्न represents the number 8, but not 6. But, the grant is made in Saturday on the occasion of कन्यसंक्रांति which fits to S. 1065 and not to S. 1068. Therefore, I am inclined to adopt the view of the Govt. epigraphist. Thus the corresponding date should be the 28th August, 1143 A. D. Saturday.

No. 208

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1066.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1097; *A R.* no 227 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 573.

१ ... वर्षे(र्षे)षु रस[र्त्तु]खेंदौ। कुप.. जिवा-
२ ह कलशं कीर्त्तिं विलोक..मलम्व..व-
३ रियो नियोगे कलिंगेश पदांबुजालि:
४ कृ[षी]वलार्य्यैरनुवर्त्य मंवावली निवासै-
५ र्विदुषा[र्नि]वास: कुमारनारायण वाहिनी-
६ श:2 प्रादात्प्रदीपं मधुकेश्वराय [॥]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. रस—6, ऋतु—6, ख—0, इन्दु—1. Therefore, the date is S. 1066, corresponding to 1144—5 A. D.

2. अम्बावल्ली is the name of a village. It may be identified with the modern village of अम्वाली near Hiramandalam in the Patapatam Taluk of Srikakulam District (Andhra).

3. वाहिनीश is a military officer, who controls a battalion consisting of 81 chariots, 81 elephants, 243 horses and 405 infantry. For details regarding military officers, see notes in No. 140 above.

No. 209

Nilakantheswar temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1066

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 695; *A. R.* no. 644 of 1926;

१ शाकाब्दे रसतर्क दिक्प[रि]मिते
२ कि(कृ)ष्णांग्गजन्ने(न्मे ?)तिथौ सूर्य्ये[1]
३ संक्रमितोत्तरायणपदे। नी-
४ लीश्वरायाददत्[।]श्रीमत्त(न्म)ण्ड-
५ लिभीमनाथ सहजः कायस्थवं-
६ शोत्तमो दीपन्नित्य मखंड़वर्त्ति
७ [क]लितं श्री मन्त्रिपोतो...
८ [शाकाब्दा]णां(नां) प्रमा[णे] रसरि(ऋ)तु त्रि-
९ यदिंद्वंकिते क्रि(कृ)ष्ण पक्षे प्रा-
१० [दा]दखंडदीपं क्षितिमुमनय-
११ ण[2] पङ्कजाप्ते च वारे[।]कायस्था-
१२ ंभोधिचंद्रो हरित . येतित्रौरे-
१३ त्र भक्त्या[3] विशेष पो[ता]वा[व]च्छ(त्स)
१४ नीलेश्वर पशुपतये धार्म्मिको
१५ वच्चनाख्यः [॥]

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1. The corresponding date is the 24th December, 1144 A. D., Sunday.
2. Read 'मुद्गयने'
3. This line of the verse seems to have not been correctly deciphered. Thus, it gives no clear meaning.

No. 210

Nilisvara temple of Navapalli

Ś 1066

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, No. 696; *A. R.* no. 691-A of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति शकाब्द बुलु १०६६
२ गुनेंटि कुंभ (1).... यु बु-
३ धवारमुन नावपल्लिनीली-
४ श्वर देवरकु [म]त्तनपर्कुम ड-
५ लिकुंडु पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति दीप-
६ व १ पिट्ट माड [५] न्नु ··· रि वारु
७ [आचं] द्राक्कर्मु नड़ पंगल वा-
८ [रु] ... ...

1. The date of this inscription must be between the 22nd Jan. 1145 and the 21st Feb. 1145 A, D. as the month of कुम्भ falls within these dates.

No. 211

Mukhalinga*

S. 1067

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1068; *A. R* no. 200 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 704, Ganjam. no. 351.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शकवरुषंबुलु १०६[७]
२ गुनेंट्टि व्रि(वृ)श्चिकसंक्रांति क्रि(कृ)ष्ण १४ यु
३ शौरि वारमुन1 व्यतिपात निमित्तमुन श्री-
४ मधुकेश्वरदे[व]रकु दीर्त्थि2मुन केनमनायकु
५ नि कोडुकु पुरवरि मांकन अ(आ)[चं]द्राक्र्क स्ताई (यि)-
६ गां वेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कंटि
७ माडलु ५ [ई] माड़लु मंत्तनिय प-
८ ल्लुललोनि रंट्टेंगिग पोलमुनंदु
९ द[क्षि]ण दिक्कुन कड़मूल पट्टल [पुट्लु] २ [।।]

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* It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मंडप, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* gives the date as S. 1065, and the same has been copied by Rangacharya. But, in *S. I. I.* it is correctly read as S. 1067. The corresponding date is the 27th October, 1145 A. D. Saturday. But, it is the 14th *tithi* of कृष्णपक्ष. So, the actual date may be the 2nd Oct, 1144 A. D. Saturday.

2. Ramttengi (रंट्टेंगि) appears to be he name of a village.

No. 212

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1067

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Sask.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1112; *A. R.* no. 241 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 392.

१ शाकाब्दे म निषड़ (ट ख')द्दु1 गणिते पु-
२ ण्ये रवि संक्रमे2 काले माहिणिपो-
३ न नात्म[जि] श्र ीयानप्प'डिनामांकि-
४ त'[।] श्रीमत् श्र ी मधुकेश्व[राय] स-
५ तत' दीप' प्रदद्‌य['च्चिर'] श्र ीम-
६ म3द्‌ग'गम'डलीक नियमादाच -
७ न्द्रताराक्क' [॥].

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* It is on the left door pillar of the entrance into the आस्थान म'ड्प of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* has put a question-mark after the date S. 1067. In *S. I. I.* the passage is given as शाकाद्दे मुनि षड गे(ट खे')द् गणिते for शाकाद्दे मुनि षड ख(खे')द् गणिते (मुनि=7, षट् = 6, ख = 0, इन्दु = I).

2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1145 A. D. It is again the day of उत्तरायण स'क्रांति.

3. The letter म is superflous.

No. 213

Akkavaram (Tekkali Taluk)

Ś 10[67]

[Scpt: Tel: Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 699; *A. R.* no. 636 of 1926.

१ ...
२ लु १०[६७]गु
३ ... चोलगंगदेव ...
४ [वि]ल महादेवुलु2 त ....
५ ... [ध]र्म्मंबुगा गर[खो]3. दि .
६ वर प्रतिष्ठिञ्चिच गुडि कट्टि पेरु-
७ म[ल]कु अखंडवर्त्ति दीपमु
८ ... माडलु[८] ...
[9 and 10 damaged]

† This inscription has been preserved in the Ex-Zamindar's palace at Tekkali.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* puts the date as Ś. 106[3]. But, in S. I. I. it is given as S. 10[67]. I have adopted the secong reading after examining the original inscription.

2. The donor seems to be a queen whose name is lost.

3. The Govt. Epigraphist in *A. R.* remarks that "the village meant here is probably Gara-khonna" (*Ep. Rep.* 1924-25, *App.* A. Nos. 6 and 7.)

No. 214

Nilakantheswara temple (Bobbili)

Ś. 1067 (?)
[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 698; *A. R.* no. 652 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्री शकाब्दालु १०६७ (?)
२ तु(तू)ला सुद्ध ब्रिय(ह)स्पति वारमु
३ महाद्वादसि(शी) निमित्तमुन निड-
४ जेरुवुन नीलीश्वर देवरकु अम्म
५ तिराजु कुं(कूं)तुरु . नि[ल] . नण्ट
६ प्रोलमराजुन ... पि(तृ)नि(धि)विदेवि वे-
७ ट्रिन अग्र'ड्यत्तिंदीप मोक्करिटकि पेट्टि[2]
८ माड ५ दीनि नास(च) द्राक्कमु नडप-
९ गलवारु पिनोजुब्रालु [।।]

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1. Most probably the correct date of this record is S. 1068, because it is granted in तूल on the day of महाद्वादशी *alias* कार्त्तिक–शुक्ल - द्वादशी. In S. 1067 the month तूल was ended before कार्त्तिक-शुक्ल-दशमी or two days before महाद्वादशी- The 12th *tithi* of the bright-half of Kartika in that year falls in Monday, but not in thursday, as found in the record. Therefore, I think, the date is not S. 1067. But, in S. 1068 the estronomical combination, as given in the inscription, fits well. Accordingly, I think, the corresponding date of this record is the 17th October, 1146 A. D., Thursday. For महाद्वादशी see notes in No. 196, above.
2. Read पेट्टिरन.

No. 215

Nilakantheswara temple of (Bobbili)

Ṡ. 1[1]69 (?)

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol· X. no. 700; *A. R*, no· 654 of 1926;

१ स्वस्ति[।।] श्री ष(शा)काब्द बुलु १०६

२ ६(?)गुनेंटि मकरशुक्ल त्रयो-

३ दसि(शि)यु गुरुवारमुन[1] उ-

४ त्त[रा]यन सं कांति निमित्य(त्त)-

५ मुन नात्रपल्लि नीलीश्वर देवर-

६ कु धर्म्म[पुर]मुन[2]

७ नायकुवे[द्द]म कोड कु श्री कर-

८ ण ... पोत[न]पेद्द् अखंडवत्ति(र्त्ति)-

९ दीपमु वे[ट्टिन मा]ड लु [५] दीनि

१० निंद्दुलवारु अ(आ)चंद्रार्क्क मु नड़-

११ पं गलवारु . समपो[जु]त्रालु

I. The correct reading of the date of this inscription is S. Io68; but neigther S. Io69 as read by the Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* nor S· Io99 in *A. R.* Because, the corresponding date fits only with 2nd January, II47 A. D. which is S. Io68.

2. धम्मपुर seems to be a revenue-division of Kalinga. It was probably named after the capital town of Dharmapur. For Dharmapura see nos. I96 and 2I4 above.

No. 216

Suryanarayana temple of Arsavelli† (Srikakulam Dt.)

Ś 1068
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1343; *A. R.* no. 387 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 682, Ganjam, no. 136;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, No. 36;
E. I. XXI. I. N. I. No. 1982.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शकवर्ष [बु]लु
२ १०३८ यगु श्रीमद्न[ ]-
३ त्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमा[न]-
४ विजयराज्य संवत्सर [बु]-
५ लु ७२ आह्नि(कु)भमासरु
६ य(अ)मावास्ययु नादिवार-
७ मु महाव्यतीपातय3
८ गंगास्नान निमित्य(त्त)[मु]न धमा(र्म्म)[पु]-
९ रमुन4 वेम्मिनाय[कु] कोड कु मा...
१० नाराक प्रोलन यरसवेल्लि [भो]-

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† It is on a slab built in the wall or the प्राकार of the temple of Suryanarayana at Arsavelli village near Srikakulam.

1. In *S.I.I.* the number is wrongly given as A. R. no. 388 of 1896 for A R. no. 387 of 1896.

2. It seems to be the final आह्नि of Chodaganga found in the records of his time

3. The grant is made for the occasion of महाव्यतीपात which occurred in the month of कुम्भ in अमावास्या and Sundy. It is again said to be a grant made for गङ्गास्नान. The व्यतीपात योग occurs when the Amavasya is either in श्रवण or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा. In the present case it is अमावास्या+रविवार+धनिष्ठा नक्षत्र. Thus, there is the व्यतीपात योग complete here. The corresponding date is the 2nd February, 1147 A.D. Sunday. For व्यतीपात and गङ्गास्नान योग see App—V.

4. For धर्मपुर see nos. 196,214 and 215 above.

११ गीश्वर देवरकु[5] व(वे)ट्ठिन यखण्ड़
१२ ..... मोकण्डु ई धर्म्मुर्पै ई युरि-
१३ [ना]यकुलु अ(आ)चन्द्रामुन बेट्ट ...
१४ ...

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5. The original temple of Suryanarayana at Arsavelli village was dediceted to Bhogisvaradeva (Siva) for whom this grant is made. It is also possible that there were two temples here, one for सूर्य्य नारायण and the other for भोगीश्वरदेव.

No. 217

Arsavelli temple of Suryanarayana† (Srikakulam)

Ś. 1069

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1344; *A. R.* no. 388 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 682, Ganjam. no. 137;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt i, P. 106, no. 37;
E. I. XXI, I. N. I. No. 1983.

१ स्वस्ति श्री [।।] शकवर्ष-
२ बुलु १०६६ द(य)ग्नेंटि श्री-
३ मदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्ध-
४ मान वि[ज]य राज्य संवत्सरंबुलु
५ ७२ श्राहि विषुव संक्र(क्रां)त्तियु शुक्ल
६ त्रि(तृ)तीययु सोम(सौम्य)वारमु नांडु1 अरसु-
७ वेल्लि परि चे[र ल]पोतनायकुनि कामवनाय-
८ कुरालि कोडकु मेडपोतु नायकुण्डु
९ इं[दु]ल सूर्य्य देवरकु2 अ(आ)चंद्रा-
१० र्क्क स्थाइ (यि)कि(गा) वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दी-
११ पमु १िएट मा ५ ई पट्टिडि यप्पु-
१२ गोनि पोलि नडपनि वारु ब्रह्म[ह]त्यादो-
१३ षमुलं-बोंदंगलवारु [।।]

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† It is on a slab lying at the front of the temple of सूर्य्यनारायण. In *S. I. I.* the number is wrongly given as *A. R.* no. 389 of 1896 for *A. R.* no. 388 of 1896.

1. Read "सौम्यवारमुनांडु" (सौम्यवार = Wednesday). The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1148 A. D. Wednesday.

2. For the temples of सूर्य्यनारायण and भोगीश्वर देव see note in No. 216 above.

No. 218

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1070.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1147; *A R.* no 269 of 1896;
Rangacharya's. Vol. I, p. 709, Ganjam, no. 420.
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111, no. 2.
E. I. XXI, I. N. I. No. 1985.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्री मदनन्त वर्म्मि-
२ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
३ राज्य संवत्सरमुलु ३ श्रा-
४ हि1 शकवरुषा(ष)म्‌लु १०७०
५ अगुनेंटि दक्षिणायन'संक्रा-
६ न्ति नि[मि]त्तमन श्री अनि[य]'-
७ ङ्कभीमेश्वरदेवरक विद्या-
८ पति पंडितुल कूतुर
९ सुरम तन सेलियलु दा-
१० समकुंगा वेटिन अख-
११ ण्डवर्त्तिदीपम् ओक्कंटिकि अ(आ)-
१२ च[ं]द्रार्क्क स्थाई(यि)गां वेटिन मा-
१३ डलु ५ [।।]

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* It is on a slab to the left of the second entrance into the central shrine of the temple of Madhukeśvara.

1. The third Srahi of Anantavarma (Jaṭesvara Kāmārṇava), son of Choḍagaṅga, falls, according to this record, on or before the 20th June, 1148 A. D, which is the day of Dakshiṇāyana or Karkaṭa-sankrānti of Ś 1070, the date of this grant.

No. 219

Mukhalinga†

S. 1070

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1073; *A. R.* no. 204 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 355;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111, No. 3;
E. *I.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1986.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
२ न विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] । श्राहि शकवर् प-
३ वुलु वेईडेञ्भ[द]1पु नेंपिट सिंह क्रि ४ ये गुरु वारमु2-
४ न श्री मधुकेश्वर देवरकु महामं(मां डलिक3 साहसग-
५ ंग वेलांडेन कापर मंडालकुान पेंड्लम् सोममु-
६ नायकुर् लु अ(आ)च'द्राक्क स्थाइं(यि)गां वेट्टिनं अ]ख-
७ ंडवर्त्ति दीपमु म(मा)ड ५ [।।]

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* It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थान मण्डप, west face of the temple of Madhukeśvara

1. Unlike the other inscriptions, this record mentions the date in Telugu words for 1070.
2. The corresponding date is the 5th August, 1148 A. D. Thursday.
3. The title "Mahāmaṇḍalika" is generally used by a subordinate chief, 'Maṇḍalika' being the next to him.

No. 220

Mukhalinga†

Ś. ....

[Scpt. N. Indian Type; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1010; *A. R.* no. 145 of 1896:
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 296.

१ [सिद्ध']1 स्वस्ति श्रीम[त्] कलिंग नगरात् प-
२ रम माहेस्व(श्व)र परम भट्टारक म-
३ हाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिंगाधिपतिः श्रीमद्-
४ नंत्तवर्म्म महाराजश्चोडगङ्ग देवः कु-
५ [शली ।] सामस्तामात्य प्रमुख जा[न]पदानाहूय
६ समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां, पूर्ण-
७ कोटि स्तान निवासि जाज्यकुल2 समुद्भूत क-
८ रिक्काल नायकपुत्रौ गुण्ड्यनपोलये(य)
९ नामानौ ताभ्यां . तयो[र्व्व]स्य[ि]न समा-
१० ख्याय भोगाय त्रिकलिंगदेव भोग
११ निवद्ध नर्तक देवग[ा]णिकाया4
१२ एडयन भ(भा)र्य्यां पुने(णे)काटि न[र्त्ति]गुरोपपुत्रिभ्यां च भातृभ्यां5

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* It is on a pillar to the right of the entrance to the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukeśvara.

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The Government Epigraphist reads in *S. I. I.* as महाराज स्वोडग ग देवः
3. जाज्यकुल is not intelligible. Probably it is याजककुल
4. The introduction of देवगणिका or देवदासी for musical performances in the temple seems to have been accomplished after the Śrī-Vaishnavas, *e. i.* the disciples of Rāmānuja, established their seat of religion in the temple of Srikurmam, under the support of Choḍagaṅgadeva. The same system was afterwards introduced in the Jagannātha temple at Puri.
5. This line is written by way of interlineation between the lines 11 and 12.

१३ वाद्यकार ग(गा)वकाना माधिपत्यं य(या)वदाचं-
१४ द्रतारकमस्माभिर्द[त्त]मिति । अस्मद्वं-
१५ स(श)ज भूपालैः परिपाल्यमिदा(दं) सदा [।] स्वदत्तात्प(पं)रदत्तस्य
१५ पालने तु मह[त्फ]लं ॥

It is interesting to note here that the temple of Mukhalingam was provided with some services for dancing, singing and drumming which were performed by the '*Deva-ganikas*' or the "*Deva-dasis*". These duties were performed by both males and females of a selected family. The Indian music, according to the sastras, is only complete when dancing, singing and drumming were simeltaneously performed:-

"गीतं वाद्यं तथा नृत्यं
त्रयं सङ्गीत मुच्यते"

(Vide the Sangītaratnākara)

"गीतं वाद्यं नर्त्तनं च त्रयं सङ्गीतमुच्यते"

(Vide the Sangītadarpaṇa)

गीतं कैश्चिन्नर्त्तनं कैश्चिदुक्तं
कैश्चिद्वाद्यं तद्द्वयेनापि कैश्चित् ।
स्वल्पेऽप्यस्मिन् दृश्यतां सर्वमेत-
द्राजः सैन्यं कान्च भित्तेरिवान्तः ॥"

(Vide the Sangita Nārāyaṇa Vr. 12.)

6. As this record contains no date, I placed it at the end of those inscriptions which have been incised during the reigning period of Choḍagaṅgadeva.

No. 221

Muktesvara temple (Khallikota Taluk, Ganjam Dt.)

Ś. 1.... (?)

[Scpt. N. Indian Type; Lng. Snsk.]

This inscription was deciphered by me. It is not yet published,

१ शकाब्दा सहस्रमा[द्ये]द्वयश्यो[2]
२ त ... ...
३
४ ....
५ वित्ताय स्वर्गापवर्ग फलदा यद्दाव
६ दीपोत्तम क्रमरमां कलिश(स)त्यभामा श्रीमत- ॰
७ गङ्गेश्व(श्व)र:(3)[पोतमभानि॑सि ॥ [आ]चन्द्रार्क मया-
८ दत(त्त) ... न्ति गुवजा: । ये[ऽत्र]स्ति(स्थि)ते भव-
९ न्ते(न्त्ये)व ब्राह्मणा[:]वचन यथा ॥०॥ अखण्ड दी-
१० पस्य ... ईदृशं कृत्याधि पौ(सौ)श्च निधि
११ .... धान्वपर्वका:, त्रिशिलात्रपाख-
१२ ण्ड स(ष ष्टि नि वा टि]जस्या वर्ग श-
१३ रिसा . ण मा-

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* It is on the door Jamb of the temple of Muktesvara near Khallikota in Ganjam.

1. The inscription is much damaged for which reason it could-not be deciphered completely, and the reading is not free from doubt

2. The date of this record is lost. It begins with "सहस्रमाद्य" i. e. one thousand followed by......

3. The name गङ्गेश्वर for चोडगङ्ग seems to be in use in Orissa after his death. So the record is placed during the reigning period of his son Kāmarṇṇava.

No. 222

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1070.
[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1013; *A R.* no. 147 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 298.

१ स्वस्ति [।।]श्री मदन[ं]तवर्म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
२ ज्य संवत्स[र]३ श्राहि शकवरुषंबुलु वेइडेब्भदवु[2] ने
३ ण्डु सिंह कृ ४ यु गुरुवारमुन श्री मधुके[श्व]र[3] देवरकु
४ अरिराय भैरवसाम[न्तु]डैन कोलगों[ण्ड]न कोडु-
५ कु काण्म साहिणि अ(आ)चंद्रार्क्कस्थाइ(यि)गा अखंड-
६ वर्त्ति दीपमुनकु ब्रेट्टिन माडलु ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* reads "संवत्स ३१ श्राहि." But, it cannot be so. The correct reading will be "संवत्स[र]३श्राहि" because this grant was issued on the same year as that of the No. 221 above. Therefore, the Anantavarma of this inscription can be no other than Anantavarma-Kamarnava (Jatesvara), son of Chodaganga.

2. The corresponding date is the 5th August, 1148 A.D., Thursday. It proves that Kamarnava commenced his 3rd श्राहि from the 8th September, 1147 A. D. when the Bhadrapada-Sukla-Dvadasi or the commencement of the Anka-year occurred. So, he must have ascended the thron some time between the 8th Sep. 1147 A. D. and the 20th Auguet, 1146 A. D. This analogy explains that Kamarnava, who ascended the throne of Kalinga in S. 1064, according to the copper plate grants of the Ganga Kings, did not use his own श्राहि till the death of his father, Chodaganga.

No. 223

Draksharama temple † (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. (?)

[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1202; *A. R.* no. 321 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, P. 734, Godavari. no. 226

१ .... वियज्जल ... न्वित संख्यात
२ ... दीपं तु मास
३ ... .
४ श्री कुलोत्तुंगचोडदेवर दिव्यराज्य संवत्स-
५ श्राहि कलिंग ... म चोडगंगदेवर तु त्र
६ गाम देवमनायकु कोड कु .... नाय..
७ संक्रा[ं]न्ति निमित्तमुन श्री भीमेश्वर महादेवरकुं वेट्टि-
८ न य(श्र)खंड्वर्त्ति लोहदण्ड दिविय १[पिंट]कि नाचंद्रार्क्क[मु]
९ नेई सरिइंपंगलवारु गा ... ...
१० ..वादिवोल भीम यावोतवोल राजिय
११ to 13 ....

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* It is on the north wall of the मंडप at the entrance into the temple of Bhimesvara.

1. The date portion of the inscription is lost.

No. 224

Mukhalinga†

Ś 1070

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1044; *A. R.* no. 178 of 1896;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111-2, No. 4;
E. I. XXI. I. N. I. No. 1987;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 329.

१ स्वस्ति [।।] शकवरुषंवुलु १०७०[1] नेण्टि श्रीम-
२ तु(त्) जटेश्वरदेवर[2] प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
३ राज्य संवत्सरंवुलु ३ श्राह्नि उत्त-
४ रायन संक्रं(क्रां)न्ति[3] निमित्य(त्त)मुन श्रीम-
५ धुकेस्व(श्व)र देवरकु प्रोलिनायकुनि पेंड्ल-
६ मु वेनमन[य]कुरालु अ(आ)चन्द्र(द्रा)र्क्क स्ताइ(यि)गा
७ नड़पं वेट्टिन अखंडवत्ति(र्त्ति)दीप-
८ मु १ एिटकिं वेट्ट माड ५ [।।]

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† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मण्डप west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *S. I. I.* it is read by the Government Epigraphist as "1020" which is not correct.

2. Kamarnava's other name, Jatesvaradeva, is known from it.

3. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1148 A. D.

No. 225

Raipadu Village in Srikakulam Dt.

Ś. 1070

[Lng. Snsk. Scpt: Tel.]

A. R. no. 590 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. 1, Ganjam district, No 14[illegible].

"On a stone lying in the bed of the tank. The Gangā King Anantavarmadeva records in Ś 1070, 4th (?) year, the gift of a lamp".[1]

‡ The text of the inscription is not available. It is only noticed in *A. R.* and by Rangacharya.

1. Either the date given by Rangachari or the अाङ्क of the King must be incorrect Because in S. 1070 (1148—9 A. D) Chodaganga's reign terminated and his son Kamarnava *alias* Jatesvaradeva's accession took place. The latter's 4th अाङ्क was started from the 17th August, 1149 A.D. in Sakabda 1071 (see App-II-D). Therefore, this inscription should have been incised either in S. 1071 or in the 3rd regnal year of Anantavarma Kamarnavadeva.

No. 226

Draksharama temple † (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. 1071 (?)
[Scpt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1359; *A. R.* no. 429 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, P. 742, Godavari. no. 335.

१ ...
२ कुलोत्तुङ्गचोडदेवर विज-
३ य राज्य संवत्स[र]१[७]श्राहि1 श्रीभी-
४ मेश्वर महादेवर तेल्लवारु जामु-
५ नप्पटि पूजपुनस्कारमुलकु चो-
६ डगङ्गदेवनि तम्मुंडु उलगुय्य-
७ वंद2पेम्माडिराजु पंप्प गंगगोंड-
८ चोडगंग3वैराग्नि अण्डारु भीमेश्व-
९ र पेंदोण्टमु युन्न दानिलोप[ल]तू-
१० प्पु भागमुनं अंडरुलु मुपं वे
११ लु मा[कुल पट्ट]कोनि पोंक्कज प-
१२ टद्टु[त्रि]त्ति पेट्टिञ्चि दानि कवलनु विप्ति-
१३ ओल वेट्टिन नालुवु वेलु मा[क]-
१४ भोगमु तम व[र्त्तन]मुन रे[प]-
१५ टि पु] [ट] ...
१६
१७ ...
१८ मु भूमिलिञ्चि ई[ञ्चि]
१९ जु प[ ]प्पुन रेंडु सेडुपुलु अ-

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* It is at the entrance of the temple of Bhimesvara.

1. The corresponding date is not traceable due to the loss of its date in the record. But, the 17th *srahi* in lines 3 and 20 relating to Kulottungachoda and the विषुवसंक्रांति in the 20th line will correspond to the 24th March, 1149 A. D. (For the 17th श्राहि of कुलत्तुंगचोड see No. 229 below)

2. Read उलयगोंड

3. Most probably Chodaganga, the son of Permadideva, is the donor of this record.

२० र्प्पिंच्चे[।।]संवत्सर १७ श्राहि विषु त्रु(व)-
२१ सङ्क्रांतिनांडु कालु'(लिं)गग मलयसा-
२२ हणि अई[न] गजसा[हि]णि चोडगंगग पे-
२३ रंवेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति लोहदंडु दि-
२४ १णिटकि वोलु नलुवुरु' वूंटगानु
२५ मूंड्वु नडपुन गुंड्न सूंक्कनि व-
२६ सम्न' वेट्टिन इनुप एड्लु २५ [।।]ई
२७ श्रडपुन' वादषोल कोम्मिनि वस-
२८ म्न' वेट्टिन इनुपएड्लु २५ कि नित्य-
२९ पडि गोलवंगल नेति मान १
३० ...

No. 227

Srikurmam †

Ś. 1071.

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1332; *A R.* no. 386-D of 1896.

१ शकवर्षंबुलु १०७१ श्री मदन-
२ तवर्म्मि मधुकामार्णव देवर
३ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स-
४ रंबुलु ४ श्राहि विषुवु(व)स'क्रांति-
५ निमित्य(त्त)मुन1 वाजसि(स)नेय सूत्र प-
६ वित्र भूसुरोत्तम'डैन परपो-
७ तनायकु सुपुत्रं'ड्ड मेडपो-
८ त प्रधानि पूर्णकोटि2श्रीकू-
९ कूर्म्मस्वामि देवरकु अ(आ)च'द्राक्र्क-
१० मुनकु' वेट्टिन अख'डवर्त्तिदी-
११ पमु १ माड ५ ई उरिवारु
१२ पोलि नड़प'गलवारु [॥]

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† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The Corresponding date is the 24th March, 1149 A. D.

2. Purnakoti (पूर्ण'कोटि) seems to be the old name of Sri Kurma. It is interesting to note here that near the Almora hill in the Himalayan range there is a mountain called the Kumaun, formarly named as the Kurmachala (कूर्मांचल). The tradition goes that the कूर्म' अवतार of Vishnu was taken place in that locality. In 1849 Major Madden of Bengal Artillery's touring report was published in *J. A. S. B.* Vol. XVII, where at page 580 he refers to the Koormachal (कूर्मांचल) with quotations from the स्कन्दपुराण. According to Major Madden, the name 'Koomas' was derived from 'Kurma' and it was identified with the modern मन्दारगिरि. In this connection Nundo Lal Dey says that "the celibrated temple of पूर्णादेवी or अन्नपूर्णा at पूर्ण'गिरि, visited by the pilgrims from all parts of the country; is situated in Kurmam". (Vide Hist. Geog. P. 106). Here also we find the god Kurmasvami at the place named पूर्णकोटि-पूर्ण'गिरि was a centre of the Tantric cult. Therefore, it awaits further study.

No. 228

Srikurmam†

Ś 1071

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1322; *A. R.* no. 383 of 1896;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 112, No. 5;
E. I. XXI. I. N. I. No. 1983.

१ शकाब्द'बुलु १०७१ श्रीम-
२ दन'तवर्म मधुकामा-
३ र्न्न(र्ण)व देवर[1] प्रवद्ध'मा-
४ न विजयराज्य स'वत्सर-
५ 'बुलु] [४] श्राहि कक्क'ट कि,(कु)र द्वि
६ [तीया]नादित्यारस,न श्रीकू-
७ र्म्मस्वामिदेवर'कु नाच'द्रा-
८ क्क'मु,नक [मापट'] श्ररदी-
९ प मह्नाम(मा)ण्ड(ली)क कुप्पन साहि-
१० नि[3] ईच्चिचन धम्म'परिपालमु
११ स्यि ' पुलिकाड्,डरि स्येल ड्रा-
१२ ' य ' ई ... वग'डमार्-
१३ ...

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† It is on a slab at the right of the south - entrance to the मोगमण्डप in the temple of Srikurmam.

1. Madhu Kamarnava is the same as Anantavarma Kamarnava Jatesvaradeva, the eldest son of Chodaganga, who came to the throne in 1147 A. D.

2. The corresponding date is the 24th July, 1149 A. D. But, according to M. M. Chakravarti, the date of this inscription corresponds to Sunday, 26th June, 1149 A. D.

3. The title 'साहिनि' is still used as the household designation among some Oriya Khandayats of Ganjam.

4. The incomplete word 'ग'डमा ...' seems to be 'ग'डमाड' which was a coin used in Kalinga. This is the earlist inscription where the name of this coin is introduced.

No. 229

Draksharama temple (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. 1071

[Scpt. Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1199; *A. R*, no. 319 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari Dt., no. 224.

१ [शक]वर्ष १०७१ एड्डु श्री कुलो-
२ त्तुंगचोडदेवर दिव्यराज्य स-
३ ंवत्स[र] [१]७ श्राहि स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखा-
४ नेक रिपुदर्प्प मर्द्दन भुजवज्र-
५ पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर पर-
६ मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परमे-
७ श्वर गंगान्वयावल'वनस्तम्भ श्री-
८ मदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर द्वितीयं ल-
९ क्ष्मीयैन देन्नव महादेवि कोड्कु
१० [अट्टहास]देवुण्डु श्रीभीमेश्वरम-
११ हा देवरकु कन्यासंक्रांति2 निमि-
१२ त्तम्न वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति[लो]-
१३ ह दण्डु .... वोलु
१४ नल्वु[रु वूंटगा] मोदलि यड-
१५ पुन चिंतवोल[ते]वनि वसम्न
१६ विड्चिन इनुपण्ड्लु ५० एटकि रिा(नि)-
१७ त्यपड़ि ने मा १ [॥] लिखितं प्पेद्ना-
१८ चार्य्येण [॥]

‡ It is on the north wall and the 8th pillar from right in the temple of Bhimesvara.

1, The donor of this grant is Dennava Mahadevi who claims to be the second queen of Anantavarmadeva (Chodaganga) and who was the mother of Attahasadeva. We have, however, no account about Attahasadeva, who was living in Ś 1071 when Kamarnava, the heirapparent of Chodaganga, was the crown prince.

2. The corresponding date is the 28th August, 1149 A. D.

No. 230

Mukh linga†

S. 1072

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1018; A. R. no. 152 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 30

१ स्वस्ति[1] ।।] स(श)कवरुषंबुलु १०७२
२ ग(गु)नेंडु श्रीमतु चोडग-
३ ंगदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान
४ विजयराज्ये संवत्स[र]
५ ७५ आहि1 विषुम(व)संक्रा-
६ ंत्ति नांडु2 धुकी(के)स्व(श्व)र-
७ देवरकु वल्लमनाय-
८ कुरालि कोडुकु पसायत
९ मेड पोतनायकुण्डु3 पेट्टि-
१० न य(अ)खंड़वत्ति(र्त्ति)दीपमु [मा]-
११ ड ५ ई दीपमु कोऋ सूरे [प]-
१२ प्पुन मलिपरिति कांपुलु अ(आ)चं-
१३ द्राक्कमु नडपङ्गलवारु [।।]

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† It is on the Ist pillar at the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. In the note to No. 206 above I have shown that Kamarnava, Chodaganga's son, started his own *srahi* (Anka) in between 1146—7 A-D. (i. e S. 1068-1069). It is, therefore, presumed that Chodaganga died during the above period. So, there is no necessity in using the Anka year of a king who was no more on the throne or even living. But, in spite of that we find that this record gives the Anka year of Chodaganga, about three years after he expired. This problem awaits further light.

2. The corresponding Christian date is the 25th March, 1150 A. D.

3. For Medapa-Nayaka see No. 142, above.

No. 231

Mukhalingat

Ṡ [1072]

[Scpt: Tel; Lng: Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1047; *A. R.* no. 180-A. of 1896;

१ [सिद्ध'] शाकाब्दे .... गणिते पक्षे नव-
२ म्यां[ति,थौ श्रीकामार्न्नवदेव। भूपमहि[षी]

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* It is on the second pillar in the right row, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Kamārnava is the same as Madhukamarṇṇava in No. 228 above. According to the *Singhalese Chronicle*, there lived a king named Vijayabāhu in Cylone who ruled from 1054 - 1109 A. D. It is known that he migrated from Simhapura of Kalinga, which was situated in the district of Kanyakubaja, identified with either Kannayabhadra or Kannayapeta of Parlakimedi taluk in the district of Ganjam. Vijayabāhu's queen Trilokasundari was a daughter of the king of Kalinga. According to the *Mahavamsa* (59, 46) three relatives of her, one of whom was named Madhukaṇṇava, came to Cylone from Sihapura. Dr Hultzsch remarks that "the name Madhukaṇṇava reminds us of the E. Ganga king Madhukamārṇṇava" *J. R. A. S.* 1913, P 520 f. n.). As Madhukāmārṇṇavadeva, father of Vajrahasta III, died on or before Ṡ. 960 (1038 A. D.), there was no possibility for him to go to Cylone in the time of .Vijayabāhu I. Therefore, Madhukāmārṇṇava of the *Singhalese Chronicle* must be the King who succeeded Chodaganga-deva. This evidence, may not guid us to identify the donor of this grant with either the father of Vajrahasta III or the son of Chodaganga who ascended the throne of Kalinga in Ṡ. 1070 or 1148 A. D.

३ भानौ मृगस्थे त्रि(भृ)गो[र्]वारे2 [मा]सम दे-
४ व्य खंडमदिश द्वीपं प्रदीपम्मु-
५ दा। भक्त्या श्रीमधुकेश्वराय विम-
६ ले नेत्रत्रयोद्भासिने ॥ ई दीपमुन-
७ क् अखंडमु[र]मोन तूर्पुन पेड्चे-
८ रुवु क्रिंद्द अयूरि ईंपगानु
९ पेट्टि माडलु विल्चिकोन्न-
१० ... पंक्क[ल]वंड्डु [॥]

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2. It is a gift made by Māsamadevi, queen of Kāmārnavadeva whose Abhisheka took place in Ś. 1065 when his father was living. The date of the present grant is gone. So, we have to depend upon the estronomical factors to fix up its date. The grant was issued on the Simha (Sankranti) and in Friday. According to the *Indian Ephemeris* of Swamikannu Pillai, the Simha Sankranti, between the Śaka years 1064 and 1078, falls in Śaka 1072 which corresponds to the 28th July, 1150 A. D.



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SUPPLEMENT

No. 2-A

Urujam Stone Inscription of Vajrahastadeva

Ś. 973

Not yet edited.

(Scpt. N. I. Type: Lng. Oriya)

The inscription was found in the village of Urujam in Srikakulam district. Dr. K. B. Tripathi secured an estampage of the inscription and kindly shown me while the print of this volume was under progress. As Dr. Tripathi is interested to edit the epigraph in the near future, I am not able to give the text here. But, with his kind permission I am supplementing a note on the inpcription here.

The inscription is written in the Oriya language; and it is perhaps the earliest known dated inscpription written in Oriya. The usual titles of the king Vajrahastadeva including a phrase, "गङ्गान्वया-वलम्बनस्तम्भ:" is given in it.

The date is mentioned as Śakabda 973, and Śrāhi 15, Tula-Māsa, Śukla-paksha, Dina 5 mi, Śanivāra (Saturday). This date corresponds to the 12th October, 1051 A. D., Saturday.

No. 6-A

Peddabammidi plates of Vajrahastadeva

Ś. 982.

Ed:—by. R. C. Majumdar, Nagpur, in *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 305—8 ff.

The plates were discovered at Peddabammidi village in Narsannapeta Taluk in Srikakulam district. The total number of plates is four, each measuring. 8" × 3" to 3·2". They are attached to a ring containing the usual emblem of a bull, a conch, the moon, a goad, a fly-whisk, a flag and a tortoise.

The language is Sanskrit and the script belongs to the N. Indian type.

[After the *Prasasti* as given in App. I-A.]

Ll. 38-47:—क[सि(लि)ङ्ग]नगरा[त्] परममाहेश्व(श्व)रपरमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद् वज्रहस्तदेव[ः] कुशली [।।] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् सम्यु(मा)[हू]य समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवा(व)तां कोलुवर्त्तनिविषये सनर माख्य ग्रामश्चतु[:सी]मावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल [:] [सर्व्व]पीडाविवर्ज्जितमाचन्द्राक्कक्षि(क्ष)तिसमकालं याव[न्मा]तापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये करवसुनिधि शाकाब्दे मकरमास शुक्लपक्ष पंचम्यां गुरुवारे * ।। वेस्या वंशोद्भवः † । दादोरेवानस्तस्य भार्य्या दलेमवा । तयोः पुत्राय पल्लु(ब्ब)[वा]य चिरकालमाराध्य स्व पौरुषपरितोषिताय दत्त इति ।।"

* The date is not regular. In Saka 982 (करवसुनिधि) the 5th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Makara falls in Saturday, but not in Thursday. as given in this record. (Vide the *Indian ephemeris* Vol. III. P. 123 of Swamikannu Pillai)

† Probably the correct reading is वैश्यवंशोद्भव

" The entire passage after "दादोरेवानस्तस्य. . . " upto the end was incised after having erased what had been previously written.

B.

jrahastadeva
Aras

pe; Lng. Snsk.]

,Ed:—by Sri Bh in the Telugu Journal "Bharati," dited by G. S. Gai, Ootacamund,
May, 195 6 ff.
in *E. I.* X
The pla l from the village of Arasavalli in
Srikakulam distri
The t tes is five, and each measured about
" × 3". As usi f Vajrahasta, the royal seal, with the
bull etc. emblem ring.

[Afte ti as given in App. I - A]

Ll.—37-75—"हेस्व(श्व)र परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलि-
ङ्गाधिपति श्री कुशली[।] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय
समाज्ञापयति [।] मद्वत्तैस्यां । हरिशवेल्लिग्रामः । । चतुःशि(सी)-
मावच्छिन्नः सज वर्ज्जितमाचन्द्रार्क्क क्षितिसमकाल यावन्मातापित्रो-
राम्मनः पुण्ययश निधिशाकाब्दे ।† कार्त्तिकमास प्रथमपक्षद्वादस्यां(श्यां)
सोमवारे†† कार थ वरिषः(ष्ठ)महाप्रदा(धा)नि: दालमपेग्गड स्तस्य भार्य्या
मदनक नामा तय् डपनायकः विद्दामपेडमपोतमाख्यास्तिस्रो दुही(हि)-
तरश्च तेषां चतु योग(गो) यच्छुत्तरनियोग(गो) सम्मानिता(त)स्यामेतद्-
ग्रामस्य चतुर्भाग यो एको भागः† । काश्यपगोत्रोत्पन्न कायस्थः तुङ्कपननायकः
तस्य भार्य्या भ्यः शिरियपनायक-विज्जिनायक गुण्डमनायक तुङ्कम-
नायकेभ्यः ।† पांचालिनियोग(गः) च [।] अयं भागः एकनविंशतिभागाः
कृत्वा तेषु म जनायक-गुण्डमनायक-तुङ्कमनायकेभ्यः अष्टादश भागाः
शिरियपनायक पनायक(का[य] एक भागः । पुनः शु(शू)द्रवंशोद्भव-
विरट्टडिः त तयोः पु(प)त्नीभ्यां गुण्डन-अपेतनाभ्यां एकभागः । कनिय-
(या)[न्] [द] (स्य)भार्य्या [सा]यपा तयोः पुत्राय चन्देनाय एकभागः [।]
विट्टनरट्टडि [पतयोः पुत्राय चामेनाय एक भागः । मादिरट्टडि [:] तस्य
भार्य्या [चि] भ्यां ङ्कन-दुग्गनाभ्यां एकभागः [।] दु[ग्ग]नरट्टडिः तस्यभार्य्या

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ot necessary.
† These d ate is 19th October, 1060 A. D. Monday.
†† The cor

गवका तयोः पुत्राभ्यां कट्टन ।† विट्टनाभ्यां ।† एक भागः। एते भाग(गाः) पश्चाप्येकं भाग एव । अयं भागोपि । गवड नियोग(गः) चन्द्रादित्य नियोग(गः) च [इति] [।] ग्रामस्य पुनर्भ्मा(र्भा)गाश्च समानमेव❀ ॥ पुनरप्ययं ग्राम सन्तारहभाग[ः] [कृत्वा तेषु] भागेषु मध्ये कास्य इयपगोत्रोत्पन्नकायस्थः (स्थ) ।† चन्दुनायकः तथ [भार्या ?] पा (?) । तस्मै ज्ञातिभ्यः ताभ्यां ।† ... नायकः । विणरायिनायकावा(भ्यां) [एकैक] भागः ॥ इ[दं]...[प्र] मतेभ्यः(न) प्रदत्तमस्माभिर्भ्मा(र्भा)विभिर्भ्मू(भू)मिपालै [मनुनाथ]र्म्मगौरवात्पर(रि)पाल्नीयमिति ॥ [एभिः चि]ड्डमोजस्य सूनु(न)[वे] नूङ्कमोज़ाय.... रिचमनवर्त्तिकास्मिन❀ग्रामे प्रदत्त(त्तः) पश्चात(त्) श्रीविज्ञहस्त देवेन ।। माघि[पिड़] ग्रामः । अरसवल्लि ग्राम' प्रावेस्य(श्य) प्रदत्तः ॥ चतुर्थ भागमष्टधाकृत्वा तत्र द्वौ भागौ कायस्थ कूपाख्यस्य[] पुनस्तत्रैक भागः कायस्थवरेश्वर(र) सोमनाथाख्यस्य । पुनरेकभागे(गः) कायस्थ दामराख्यस्य । पुनरेक भाग(ग)श्चतुर्थ वंशोद्भव चीडमाख्यस्य एतेषां राहुड-वुंचाख्यौ द्वौ नियोगो(गौ) भवतः । पुरिडर्नियोग पश्चालिनियोगवतो भट्टिनायकस्य भागस्य स्वामित्वे ❁ चिरीयप... चिडपोतनायकौ अपितमनायक पुत्रे(त्रा)भ्यां पिन्नमनायकमाधुरनायकाभ्यां तत्र भाग-नायक-भागे अद्द(र्द्ध)दत्तवंते(तौ) [॥]

❀ Read समाना एव.

The terms मनुवृत्ति, मनवृत्ति, and मनोवृत्ति according to Brown, mean maintenance, support or allowence. For the term आदर-मनवर्त्तिक see No. 6 and 28 above and also *f. n.* in page 36 above.

❁ Read स्वामिनौ